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Algeria... 115 Fr. 1000  
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Germany... 2.30 DM 1000  
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Hong Kong... 100 HK\$ 1000  
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Lebanon... 1500 L.L. 1000  
Mexico... 1600 P 1000  
Netherlands... 2.20 G 1000  
New Zealand... 160 NZ\$ 1000  
Norway... 130 Nkr 1000  
Oman... 200 Rial 1000  
Portugal... 200 Esc 1000  
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Singapore... 100 S\$ 1000  
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Sweden... 100 Kr 1000  
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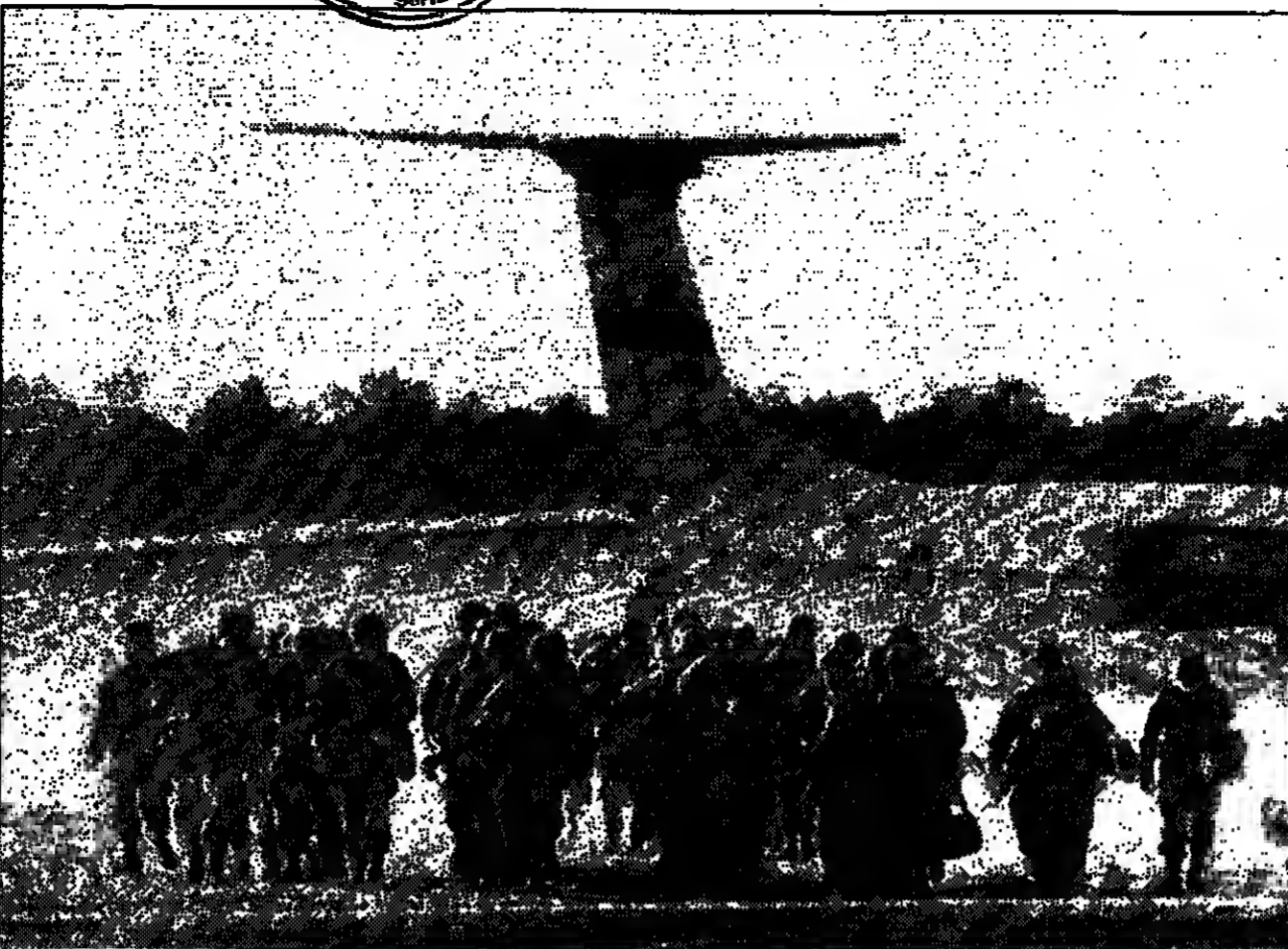
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## Indictment Looms As Campaign Issue

### Rivals Sense Bush Is Vulnerable For Dismissing Iran-Contra Affair

By David Hoffman  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — The Iran-contra affair has proved to be of little concern to Republican primary voters this year, but if Vice President George Bush locks up the nomination the scandal looms as a weapon in the Democratic campaign against him this fall.  
The Iran-contra indictment Wednesday came as Bush political advisers have begun laying plans for a general-election campaign built on a strategy similar to that used by President Ronald Reagan. With this approach, Mr. Bush would use the next few months to strengthen his stand in California and the South, while battling the Democrats in the industrial states in the fall.  
Mr. Bush has dismissed the significance of the affair, involving U.S. arms sales to Iran and the subsequent diversion of profits to the Nicaraguan rebels, in the presidential campaign.  
"I think Richard Nixon was right when he said it didn't mean anything, it was a foreign-policy issue, or something like that," Mr. Bush said Tuesday in Milwaukee. "I think the Democrats, short of issues, will try to make it one. But others have tried in this campaign to make it an issue, and the American people aren't interested. They think it's been exhaustively looked into."  
The indictment accusing Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter and Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North of taking part in a conspiracy does not refer to any activities by Mr. Bush. But one of the acts described as furthering the conspiracy was a Sept. 20, 1985, letter written by Colonel North recruiting Felix L. Rodriguez to help with the secret resupply mission to aid the Contras, as the Nicaraguan rebels are known.  
Mr. Rodriguez, a CIA agent, had been sent to the region with help from Mr. Bush and his national security adviser, Donald Gregg. Mr. Gregg initially said he had only talked with Mr. Rodriguez about fighting leftist insurgents in

El Salvador, but later acknowledged that Mr. Rodriguez had told him in August 1986 of his work assisting the secret contra airlift. Mr. Bush, who met Mr. Rodriguez three times, has said he never discussed the contras with him, although the topic was listed on the vice president's briefing memo for one of their meetings.  
Last winter, Mr. Bush invited Colonel North and Admiral Poindexter to his official Christmas party, and has called Colonel North a patriot and hero in campaign speeches.  
The vice president has said he supported the initiative to sell arms to Iran and did not know about the diversion of money to the contras. Mr. Bush has also said he had expressed "reservations" about the Iran arms initiative.  
Two Republican challengers, Mr. Dole and Alexander M. Haig Jr., have had little success in making an issue of the affair among Republican voters. "See how many votes it got him?" Mr. Bush said of



U.S. troops at Pope Air Force Base in North Carolina preparing to board a plane on Thursday to take them to Honduras.

## 3,200 Troops Sent by Reagan To Honduras in Show of Force

The Associated Press  
TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — U.S. Army troops began arriving in Honduras on Thursday in a show of force after Honduras and the United States accused Nicaragua of invading Honduras in pursuit of the contras.  
President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua called the deployment of 3,200 U.S. troops "another escalation of the war against Nicaragua" and asked for a meeting of the United Nations Security Council. He called the troop movement "a dangerous act" and said the United States was trying "to use the Honduran Army to save the contra forces."  
In Managua, Mr. Ortega also said Nicaragua was ready to "combat and liquidate" U.S. troops sent to Honduras and that his soldiers would not withdraw from the border region. "We logically are going to maintain our offensive," he said. "We are not going to withdraw our troops now that we have recovered our territory."  
The first plane load of soldiers arrived at Palmerola Air Base, the main center of U.S. military operations in Honduras, at 10:15 A.M. A U.S. Embassy spokesman said, "Palmerola is about 40 miles (65 kilometers) northwest of Tegucigalpa, the capital, and about 125 miles from where heavy fighting was reported Wednesday."  
In Washington, Secretary of State George P. Shultz said the troops were not in Honduras in a "showing of force" but to signal opposition to Nicaraguan aggression. Senior Democrats in Congress quickly questioned President Ronald Reagan's decision to send the troops, with the leader of the Senate Democratic majority, Robert C. Byrd Jr. of West Virginia, calling it an "overreaction."  
Mr. Shultz told a Senate committee that the troops were dispatched to "get people's attention to what is happening in Central America" and to say to the Honduran government: "We are your friends. We stand with you."  
Honduran military intelligence officials said about 4,000 Honduran soldiers were still surrounding about 2,000 Nicaraguan troops, who they said had crossed three miles into Honduras.  
Mr. Ortega would not say if Sandinist troops had crossed the border. "Here the question is not if army troops penetrated Honduran territory or not," he said, "but that we have dozens of camps of mercenary forces in Honduran territory."

Troops are deployed in Panama City, and the armed forces take over essential services. Page 8.

ran troops encircled them Wednesday.

[The Nicaraguan information minister, Manuel Espinosa, said Thursday that two jet fighters attacked a Nicaraguan Army command post close to the border with Honduras but caused no damage or injuries. Reuters reported from Managua. He said the U.S.-made F-5 jets fired five missiles at the command post and then "withdrew in the direction of Honduran territory," under fire from Sandinista troops.]

The U.S. Defense Department said the soldiers were carrying their normal weapons along with nine helicopters and two light tanks. The force consists of units of the 82d Airborne Division and the 7th Infantry Division.

The show of U.S. force came in response to a request for help from President Josef Azcona Hoyo.

Since 1981, Honduras has been an important ally for the United States in Central America and for Reagan administration policy aimed at containing Nicaragua's government. Honduras has been the major staging ground for attacks into Nicaragua by the U.S.-backed rebels. The contras now say most of their forces are inside Nicaragua.

In Washington, the speaker of the House, Jim Wright of Texas, said "We are your friends. We stand with you."

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See TROOPS, Page 8

MORE LATIN AMERICAN DEVELOPMENTS, Page 6.

## Asians Cast Wary Eye on Island Clash

By Michael Richardson  
International Herald Tribune  
SINGAPORE — The naval encounter between Chinese and Vietnamese vessels near the Spratly Islands in the South China Sea has revived concerns about Chinese intentions in Southeast Asia, analysts in the region say.  
Monday's encounter, they agree, appears to be part of an effort by Vietnam to prevent China from establishing a permanent military presence in the islands.  
Hanoi radio said Thursday that Chinese warships had seriously damaged three lightly armed Vietnamese freighters in the exchange of fire. The freighters were supplying Vietnamese troops stationed on some of the islands.  
The state radio accused the Chinese of blocking the rescue of 76 Vietnamese sailors from the burning ships. Neither side released casualty figures.  
Vietnam also announced that it had proposed a negotiated settlement with China over the Spratlys.  
In Bangkok, Le Mai, the Vietnamese ambassador to Thailand, warned that if Beijing did not accept the proposal Vietnam would defend its position in the islands, which he described as being part of "our homeland."  
But a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry said Wednesday that the archipelago was China's and that its claim was not open to debate.  
Jusuf Wanandi, executive director of the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Indonesia, said that for the first time since 1974 China was "asserting itself in a military way" in an area that was of concern to non-Communist nations in Southeast Asia.  
Chinese officials had promised peaceful negotiations to end territorial disputes in the region, he said, but the clash with Vietnam "raises questions about Chinese intentions towards Southeast Asia."  
The question of control of the more than 150 atolls and reefs in the Spratlys is believed by some analysts to have strategic significance.  
The Spratlys are close to shipping lanes that link the Pacific and Indian oceans. They lie between the U.S. military bases in the Phil-

## U.S. Trade Deficit Widened Slightly in January

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
WASHINGTON — After two months of sharp improvements, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit widened slightly in January, to \$12.44 billion from \$12.2 billion in December, the Commerce Department reported Thursday.  
Exports, which had surged in November and December, fell by 10 percent in January to \$22.3 billion.  
Imports, depressed by a fall in the price of oil and a reduction in U.S. purchases of such manufactured goods as Japanese cars, declined 6 percent to \$34.8 billion.  
The deficit, which is eagerly followed by the financial markets, was narrower than the average \$13 billion most analysts had been expecting. The dollar jumped by 1.7 pence to close at 1.6915 Deutsche marks in New York after hectic trading. (Page 17.)

Analysis said that the report underscored an overall declining trend in the U.S. trade deficit. Some played down the drop in exports, noting that they traditionally fall in January. The trade figures, unlike many other government economic statistics, are not adjusted for seasonal factors such as a post-holiday dip in exports.  
Exports of manufactured goods declined to \$14.92 billion in January from \$16.15 billion in December. But half the decline was registered in the volatile category of aircraft shipments.  
"The export momentum, even in the face of this number, is still pretty solid," said Stephen Roach, an analyst with Morgan Stanley & Co. Exports had increased 9.4 percent in November and 4.2 percent in December to record levels. But Allen Sinai, chief economist for Boston Co., said, "It's hard for me to see how we can repeat the same magnitude of growth in exports that we had in the two previous months."  
In an encouraging sign, the U.S. trade deficit with Japan shrank from \$4.79 billion to \$3.95 billion,

the lowest monthly level since December 1986.  
The U.S. merchandise trade deficit soared to a record adjusted \$159.2 billion last year from \$144.34 billion in 1986. News in October of a record monthly shortfall for August was widely blamed for the global stock market collapse.  
Some economists warned Thursday that the 6 percent decline in January imports, superficially an encouraging sign that the American consumer has slowed his purchases of foreign goods, could be part of a new seasonal pattern and that imports may have shot back up in February.  
Imports of manufactured goods fell to \$26.58 billion from \$28.84 billion. A drop in purchases of Japanese cars accounted for \$400 million of that decline.  
But imports of oil actually climbed, to \$3.63 billion in January from \$3.58 billion. The increase would have been even bigger had

## U.K. Cuts Interest Rate By 0.5 Point

By Warren Getler  
International Herald Tribune  
LONDON — British authorities, catching financial markets by surprise, pushed bank lending rates half a point lower Thursday in a move to weaken the surging pound and thereby protect export industries.  
The action, initiated by the Bank of England, came after statements Wednesday by the chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson, which many market participants interpreted as a call for unchanged rates.  
Mr. Lawson, in his remarks Wednesday, said it was "vital" to keep interest rates at whatever level is necessary to bear down on inflation, "appearing to signal a reconciliation of his views with those of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher."  
Mrs. Thatcher's similar comments last week had quickened a rush to buy pounds by investors eager to take advantage of relatively high British interest rates, appreciating the exchange rate stability that Mr. Lawson has stressed.  
One day earlier, on March 7, her government had already relented under persistent upward pressure on the pound by allowing it to break out of its unofficial, yearlong range of 2.90 to 3 Deutsche marks.  
On Thursday, however, the central bank said it was lowering its money market lending rate half a percentage point to 8.5 percent, a signal to the four leading commercial banks to cut their base lending rates to 8.5 percent from 9 percent. As recently as Feb. 1, the Bank of England had initiated the half-point rise in base rates to 9 percent.

## U.S. Consumers Remain a Potent Force

By Peter T. Kilborn  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — The latest reports on jobs, consumer debt, production and related data are persuading many economists that the U.S. economy is a lot stronger than they were predicting just a few weeks ago.  
The announcement Wednesday of an 8.9 percent jump in home construction last month is further evidence of surprising resilience.  
The reason seems to be a consumer livelier than economists expected, particularly after the October collapse in the stock market. Even without the collapse, however, this was to have been a period when consumer spending, which had been pulling the economy through most of the past five years, would run out of steam.  
The assumption had been that consumers would pass the baton to industry, which would sell more of its goods abroad because of the cheaper dollar and build more factories at home. During this first-quarter transition, the economy

would slow down considerably and perhaps even slip into a recession. But after pinching pennies for a month or two after the market's plunge, consumers are stepping up their spending again. They are still a lot more restrained than they have been in recent years, but firmer consumer spending augurs a more robust economy than most forecasts showed. There is more talk now of inflation, the price the economy sometimes pays for strong growth, than of recession.  
Right after the market collapsed, about half the members of the economics community revised their forecasts for the first quarter of this year from very slow growth, an annual rate of 1 percent or so, to a recession. But the ensuing months showed that consumers were a lot less frightened than the economists, so most economists revised the predictions of slow growth. Because of the latest developments, many are raising their growth forecasts to 2 percent, from 1 percent.  
The one economist who can really

## Kiosk

### French Writer In Drug Case

LYON (Reuters) — The French writer Françoise Sagan, author of the best-selling novel "Bonjour Tristesse," was charged Thursday with possessing drugs, judicial sources said.  
The 52-year-old writer was allowed to go free after being charged. She was questioned in connection with an investigation into several international drug rings suspected of supplying prominent society figures in Paris.



## 6 Granted Reprieve In Pretoria

Prakash Dhar, a defense attorney, was carried by jubilant supporters Thursday after a judge in Pretoria granted a stay of execution to six blacks scheduled to hang for the mob murder of a black official in 1984. The reprieve for the defendants, known as the "Sharpeville Six," came shortly after three persons were killed when a car bomb exploded in Krugersdorp. Page 8.



## Computer 'Virus' Is a Sick Joke for Infected U.S. Businesses

By John Markoff  
New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — For the first time in the United States, a software "virus," a type of computer program that can secretly spread from computer to computer and potentially destroy stored data, has infected a major commercial personal computer software product.  
The incident this month illustrates a growing hazard for software publishers who must ensure that their programs are not inadvertently or intentionally contaminated.  
Several major publishers expressed concern about the incident involving the Aldus Corp. of Seattle and acknowledged that they, too, were vulnerable to the deliberately planted programs. They said they were working to minimize the possibility that their software products could be corrupted.  
In recent months computer security experts have noted the emergence of vandals and mischief mak-

ers who deliberately plant the destructive programs in computer systems.  
But the latest incident illustrates the increased risk that the rogue programs pose for businesses that use personal computers. Increasingly, the experts say, companies will have to monitor the software their employees place on personal computers used at work.  
Software viruses are so named because they parallel in the computer world the behavior of biological viruses. They are programs, or a set of instructions to the computer, that are deliberately planted on a floppy disk meant to be used with the computer or introduced when the computer is communicating over telephone lines or data networks with other computers.  
The programs have the ability to copy themselves into the computer's master software, or operating system, that controls the computer and to be passed to additional floppy disks inserted in the computer. Someone who carried a tainted

floppy disk from one computer could pass it to another.  
Depending upon the intent of the person who created a mischievous program, it might do something as benign as print a message on the computer's screen or something as evil as systematically destroy data in the computer's memory.  
The latest incident involves a program secretly introduced into Macintosh computer software in December by a group of programmers in Montreal associated with MacMag, a computer hobbyist magazine.  
It turned up this month in Freehand, a graphics illustration program written for the Macintosh and recently introduced by Aldus. Freehand is expected to become an important tool in computer graphics and desktop publishing activities.  
The intrusive program that corrupted Freehand is normally harmless. It was programmed to read a Macintosh's internal clock and print a message on Macintosh screens on March 2, the first anniversary

of the introduction of the Macintosh II. The program then destroyed itself.  
The message said: "Richard Brandow, publisher of MacMag magazine, and its entire staff would like to take this opportunity to convey their universal message of peace to all Macintosh users around the world."  
But computer security experts said the program could easily have been more sinister, erasing computer files, subtly altering data or even causing the computer to crash.  
Aldus officials were not certain how the unauthorized program entered their software, but said the program may have been inadvertently passed to Aldus by Marc Canter, president of Macromind Inc. of Chicago, a contractor that supplies training disks for the Seattle company.  
Mr. Canter said he discovered the virus program on March 2 when he turned his Macintosh on and the virus program, reading the computer's internal

A printed silk suit by Christian Lacroix is part of his first ready-to-wear collection. In Weekend. Page 9.

General News  
Ronald Reagan has vetoed a major civil rights bill. Page 2.

Business/Finance  
Japan's economy grew a record 7 percent in the last three months of 1987. Page 13.

Dow Jones	21.72
Gold	1.6915
Pound	1.6335
Yen	128.875
FF	5.7445

See VIRUS, Page 8

See SPRATLY, Page 8

# Iran-Contra Indictment Hints Reagan Was Victim

By Walter Pincus and Dan Morgan

Washington Post Staff

WASHINGTON — The indictment Wednesday in the Iran-contra affair accuses the four principals of committing numerous criminal acts on their own, without the knowledge of President Ronald Reagan or his cabinet.

It implies that the president was a victim, going so far as to accuse the defendants of "deceitfully exploiting their own purposes and corrupting" the arms-for-hostages initiative. When the president asked the attorney general to find out what had happened, the indictment charges, Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, a National Security Council aide, committed a crime by deliberately lying and destroying documents.

The indictment does not necessarily mean that Lawrence E. Walsh, the independent counsel, has concluded that no higher officials were involved. Rather, he may be trying to exert maximum pressure on the defendants — particularly Colonel North and a former national security adviser, Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter — to disclose new information on the role of others, if they have any.

The main thrust of the indictment is a series of specific allegations of theft, embezzlement and accepting or giving gratuities leveled against Colonel North, Richard V. Secord, a retired U.S. Air Force major general, and Albert A. Hakim, an Iranian-born American businessman.

To a far greater degree than the congressional investigation and the Tower commission inquiry last year, Mr. Walsh has put the spotlight on the element of personal gain as a motivator for the conspiracy. The Tower commission was appointed by the president to investigate the U.S. arms sales to Iran and diversion of profits to the Nicaraguan rebels.

During congressional hearings last summer, Colonel North, Mr. Secord and Mr. Hakim portrayed themselves as patriots, motivated only by a desire to improve relations

with Iran and restore democracy to Nicaragua by aiding the rebels, known as contras, in their fight against the Sandinist government.

But the indictment accuses Mr. Hakim and Mr. Secord of offering illegal gratuities to Colonel North to encourage him "to continue in his position on the staff" of the National Security Council so that they would have "opportunities for substantial revenues and profits."

Specifically, the indictment says, Mr. Secord and Mr. Hakim offered financial assistance to Colonel North for the education of his children and Mr. Secord had a \$13,800

indictment that Mr. Walsh received information from Willard I. Zucker, an American lawyer based in Geneva. Mr. Zucker handled the finances of the Secord-Hakim "enterprise" after it was set up in mid-1985 to support secret aid to the contras and other covert activities. Mr. Zucker refused to testify before Congress.

In one count alleging that Mr. Secord and Mr. Hakim conspired to pay illegal gratuities to Colonel North, a March 6, 1986, meeting is noted between Mr. Zucker and Colonel North's wife, Elizabeth, in Philadelphia. In their report, the congressional committee

For example, it asserts that the "enterprise" was established in about mid-1985 by Colonel North, Mr. Secord and Mr. Hakim, and was intended to support military and paramilitary operations in Nicaragua "and to conduct covert operations."

The language seems reminiscent of testimony last summer in which Colonel North described how Mr. Casey had wanted to set up an "off-the-shelf" intelligence operation that would be outside the government and beyond the control of Congress.

But what "covert operations" is the indictment referring to? Are they the joint U.S.-Israeli counterterrorist actions that Colonel North testified about in a closed session with the committees? Or are they other activities that may have come to light as part of Mr. Walsh's investigation?

On another front, the indictment shows that Mr. Walsh is at odds with Colonel North and Pentagon officials over how prices were set on the U.S. Army TOW anti-tank missiles and Hawk anti-aircraft missiles sent to Iran.

An army study declared that the price levels were realistic. But the indictment asserts that one part of the conspiracy involved Colonel North telling a Central Intelligence Agency official that the price of the TOWs had to be reduced to less than \$6,000 each. The reduction was made, generating a larger profit for the "enterprise" when the Iranians paid a substantial markup for the weapons.

The indictment takes a tough stance, insisting — as Mr. Walsh did last week when accepting a negotiated guilty plea from a former national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane — that the Boland Amendment, first passed by Congress in 1984, had to be obeyed by members of the executive branch.

The Boland Amendment barred direct U.S. military assistance to the contras until the fall of 1986. The conspiracy case outlined in the indictment centers on numerous instances in which Colonel North and Admiral Poindexter circumvented the measure.

The indictment paints a picture of a closed universe of the four alleged conspirators, in which other officials, such as the president, Vice President George Bush and the late director of central intelligence, William J. Casey, are absent.

security system installed at Colonel North's home.

Another count alleges that Colonel North "embezzled" \$4,300 in travelers' checks, intended for covert activities, for his personal use.

Much of the information contained in the indictment became known during the congressional hearings. However, the indictment also contains new and intriguing material.

The indictment suggests that Colonel North may have stayed on at the National Security Council because Mr. Secord and Mr. Hakim had promised him financial rewards if he could keep the operation going. The Tower panel and some of the congressional testimony showed that Colonel North considered resigning from the National Security Council in the summer of 1986 but decided to stay on after talking with Admiral Poindexter.

It appears likely from several counts in the

described that session as having been set up to discuss ways of arranging for money to go to Colonel North's family.

The committee said that Mr. Hakim asked Mr. Zucker to try to pass money to Colonel North in a "legal, proper way." Colonel North, Mr. Secord and Mr. Hakim testified about the meeting but each insisted that nothing illegal transpired. Mr. Walsh is disputing that.

The indictment paints a picture of a closed universe of the four alleged conspirators, in which other officials, such as the president, Vice President George Bush and the late director of central intelligence, William J. Casey, are absent. Whether this is a tactical ploy or whether it defines the limits of his case remains to be seen.

The indictment raises the question of how deeply Mr. Walsh might delve in a public trial into areas that have not been publicly explored.

# Civil Rights Measure Is Vetoed By Reagan

By Julie Johnson

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has disregarded warnings of a political backlash from Republican congressional leaders and vetoed a major civil rights bill.

The measure, which would expand the reach of federal anti-discrimination laws that the Supreme Court limited in 1984, was approved by both houses of Congress with more than enough votes to override Mr. Reagan's veto Wednesday.

But the president offered an alternative that he said would "protect civil rights and at the same time preserve the independence of state and local governments, the freedom of religion and the right of America's citizens to order their lives and businesses without extensive federal intrusion."

He said that Congress "has sent me a bill that would vastly and unjustifiably expand the power of the federal government over the decisions and affairs of private organizations, such as churches and synagogues, farms, businesses, and state and local governments."

"In the process," he added, "it would place at risk such cherished values as religious liberty."

The vetoed bill was intended to overturn the effects of a 1984 Supreme Court decision involving Grove City College in Pennsylvania.

The court had ruled that anti-discrimination provisions governing the use of federal aid applied only to specific programs or activities aided by those funds; in the Grove City case, the ruling meant that federal regulations on sex discrimination did not bind every activity of the private college just because some students got federal scholarships or loans.

Supporters of the bill argued that civil rights laws should prohibit discrimination throughout an institution or agency and that the court's ruling was not in line with what Congress had intended in passing such laws.

The president agreed that the court ruling went too far in limiting the reach of rights laws, but he argued that the bill Congress passed as a corrective measure also went too far.

Senate Republicans and party leaders had urged the president to sign the bill, warning that a veto would have political consequences in an election year.

The veto drew immediate criticism from civil rights militants and supporters on Capitol Hill.

"This veto is a kick in the teeth of civil rights," said Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts. "It is the most regrettable and least justifiable of all the Reagan vetoes."

Senator Rudy Boschwitz of Minnesota, chairman of the National Republican Senatorial Committee, said: "As I look at the vote count, I think that the veto will be overridden."

Mr. Boschwitz, saying that "we just disagree with him on this one," had written to the president imploring him to sign the measure. The legislation had strong Republican support in both the House of Representatives, where it was approved, 315 to 98, on March 2, and the Senate, which approved it, 75 to 14, on Jan. 28.

As the Reagan administration interprets the bill, it could affect thousands of people because its scope extends beyond educational institutions.

For example, the measure mandates that if federal money is awarded to a corporation for the provision of social services, recreation, education, health care or housing, all the activities of the corporation are covered by anti-discrimination laws.

The bill contains exceptions regarding food stamps and farm aid, but Mr. Reagan said the exemptions needed to be more explicit.

# WORLD BRIEFS

## A Boeing 727 Crashes in Colombia

BOGOTA (UPI) — A Colombian Airlines Boeing 727 with at least 127 people aboard crashed Thursday three minutes after takeoff from the airport at Cucuta, authorities said.

The Avianca plane crashed into a mountain slope 40 miles (65 kilometers) from the Camilo Daza airport at Cucuta, 264 miles northeast of Bogota, according to the radio network RCN.

The jetliner had taken off from the airport at 1:14 P.M. for a flight to Cartagena, on the Caribbean coast 415 miles north of the capital. A civil aeronautics spokesman in Bogota said that airport tower officials at Cucuta lost contact with the plane immediately after takeoff.

## Hess Is Finally Buried in Family Plot

WUNSIEDEL, West Germany — Rudolf Hess, Hitler's former deputy, who died Aug. 17 in Spandau Prison in West Berlin, was buried secretly in his family's plot on Thursday to avoid any neo-Nazi demonstrations.

A police spokesman, Roland Weber, said: "It looked like a quite normal funeral except for the fact that the family went to church after the coffin had been buried instead of before." Mr. Weber said 11 of Hess's friends and relatives, including his son, Wolf-Rüdiger Hess, took part in a brief ceremony.

Hess was originally due to be buried a few days after his death. But the Hess family canceled the funeral after hundreds of neo-Nazi demonstrators flocked to Wunsiedel. The body was moved to a secret location where it remained until Thursday.

## IRA Urges Calm After Funeral Attack

BELFAST (AP) — The Irish Republican Army appealed for calm after burying a guerrilla on Thursday, a day after an attack at an IRA funeral. More than 1,000 mourners followed the coffin through West Belfast to the Roman Catholic Milltown cemetery, where a gunman with grenades killed three persons and wounded 68 on Wednesday.

The funeral Thursday was for Kevin McCracken, 33, who was shot Monday by a British Army patrol on which he fired. In a statement, the IRA said it hoped Mr. McCracken's funeral would pass off with "dignity" and asked that the police stay away. Mr. McCracken was buried in relative calm returned to the Catholic ghetto after rioters torched buses and five homes overnight.

In Wednesday's incident, meanwhile, the police were holding a Protestant, Michael Stone, and an accomplice who are reported to have opened fire and hurled grenades as three IRA guerrillas were being buried. Mr. Stone, who was badly beaten by youths who cornered him, was taken to a Belfast hospital, the police said.

## UN Says Hostage Is in South Lebanon

BEIRUT (Reuters) — A senior United Nations commander said Thursday that Lieutenant Colonel William R. Higgins of the U.S. Marines, who was kidnapped last month in southern Lebanon, was still being held captive there.

Major General Gustav Haegglund, the head of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon, said in a television interview in the village of Tibnine that it became evident after a weeklong search that Colonel Higgins had been removed from the force's area of operation. Colonel Higgins, 43, commander of the Lebanon unit of the UN Truce Supervision Organization was seized Feb. 17 on a road near Tyre. His kidnapers have said he is a U.S. spy.

## Beijing Cracks Goldfish Drug Case

BEIJING (WP) — A Chinese official described Thursday how an international drug-smuggling ring was broken after the police found heroin inside goldfish being shipped from Shanghai to San Francisco.

Lin Wen, an official with the Ministry of Public Security, said that 17 persons had been arrested in Shanghai, Guangzhou, San Francisco and Hong Kong and that 4.5 kilograms (9.9 pounds) of heroin were seized. He said the heroin would be worth about \$1.8 million on the world market.

Mr. Lin said an investigation began March 9 after the police at the Shanghai airport inspected 25 boxes of goldfish being shipped to an aquarium in San Francisco. They found that many of the fish had died and that heroin, wrapped in cellophane and condoms had been inserted into their bodies.

## Gorbachev Aide Says Newspapers From West May Soon Be on Sale

DUBROVNIK, Yugoslavia — An aide to Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, said Thursday that he was confident that the Soviet Union would soon allow the distribution of Western newspapers and magazines within its borders.

Fyodor Burlatsky, who heads an officially sanctioned human rights commission formed last year, said the panel had recommended that Western periodicals, which are nearly impossible to find in the Soviet Union, should be made available for general readership.

Mr. Burlatsky, a former speechwriter for Nikita S. Khrushchev and a member of Mr. Gorbachev's traveling party to Yugoslavia, said: "The commission is all for it. We'll have to see, but I am confident."

He made his remarks as Mr. Gorbachev toured a factory and met with Communist Party leaders in the northern republic of Slovenia. Mr. Gorbachev has spent the week in Yugoslavia studying the country's alterations to the Communist economic and political system. The major result of Mr. Gorbachev's visit is a joint declaration on Soviet-Yugoslav relations confirming and expanding on Yugoslavia's independence.

If the Soviet Union decides to allow Western publications, it would be only the second Warsaw Pact country, after Hungary, to do so.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### French Seamen Start Channel Strike

DOVER, England (Reuters) — French ferry crews voted to strike Thursday, halting ferry traffic between this Channel port and the French port of Calais, which already had been disrupted by a six-week strike by more than 2,000 British seamen.

The French crews voted to strike in a dispute over staff levels. The Sealink ferry company said that as a result only one vessel, using a British crew, was making the Dover-Calais trip, reducing services to a quarter of their normal capacity.

A Sealink spokesman said services were running normally between Folkestone and Boulogne but the Newhaven-to-Dieppe service was disrupted by the withdrawal of two passenger ferries with French crews. The 2,200 striking seamen employed by the British operator P&O European Ferries Ltd. voted overwhelmingly Wednesday to continue their six-week strike despite being dismissed by the company.

Air traffic controllers at Schiphol Airport in Amsterdam staged a two-hour walkout Thursday, disrupting the departure of at least 28 officials said. The controllers object to the planned transfer of at least 28 of the 51 controllers to a European control center in Beck, in the southern Netherlands.

The Portuguese government ordered Thursday that striking transport workers in Lisbon return to work or face mass dismissals as public transport strikes halted traffic in major Portuguese cities. (Reuters) Air France is introducing flights to Southampton and Newcastle, England, and to Glasgow, beginning at the end of the month. The flight increase to 13 the number of British airports the company serves. (UPI)

# Iran-Contra Case Faces Barrage of Challenges

By Stuart Taylor Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The 23-count indictment against four defendants in the Iran-contra affair says some of the standard weapons in the arsenal of U.S. prosecutors at high-level officials who say they were lawfully carrying out President Ronald Reagan's national security policies.

The outcome of the case is impossible to predict, experts agreed Wednesday. But one thing is certain, they said: Defense lawyers will unload a barrage of legal challenges to every aspect of the prosecution's case, delaying if not derailing the trial.

Those challenges may not be finally resolved until any appeals from any convictions resulting from the indictment are resolved by the Supreme Court years after Mr. Reagan has left office.

The only possible event that would be likely to pre-empt a long legal battle would be if Mr. Reagan exercised his power under the constitution to pardon the defendants, and perhaps others involved in the arms sales to Iran and diversion of profits to the Nicaraguan rebels.

However, the political damage of such a course to Mr. Reagan and to the presidential candidate of Vice President George Bush could be substantial. Mr. Reagan could, if he chose, wait until after the presidential election in November to issue pardons. He will not leave office until January 1989.

If the cases proceed, said Philip A. Lacovara, a Washington lawyer who was a member of the Watergate Special Prosecution Force, "There is going to be a lot of skrimishing on a lot of highly debatable issues that could go either way."

Mr. Lacovara and others on the force successfully prosecuted several of President Richard Nixon's high-level aides for their roles in

the attempted cover-up of the 1972 break-in at the offices of the Democratic National Committee.

The expected challenges by defense lawyers to the indictment include arguments that no criminal law was violated when the defendants diverted profits from the Iran arms sales to the contras, that the appointment of Lawrence E. Walsh as special prosecutor to investigate them was unconstitutional, and that the indictment is tainted by the possible exposure of Mr. Walsh, his staff and the grand jury to congressional testimony that the defendants were required to give under an arrangement granting them limited immunity from prosecution.

If the prosecutors can get their case before a jury, Mr. Lacovara said, "The real issue in my opinion is whether they can convince the jury whether any substantial amount of money went into the pockets of the defendants."

"In other words, is this really a corruption case or is it a struggle between the executive branch and Congress over policy on Nicaragua?"

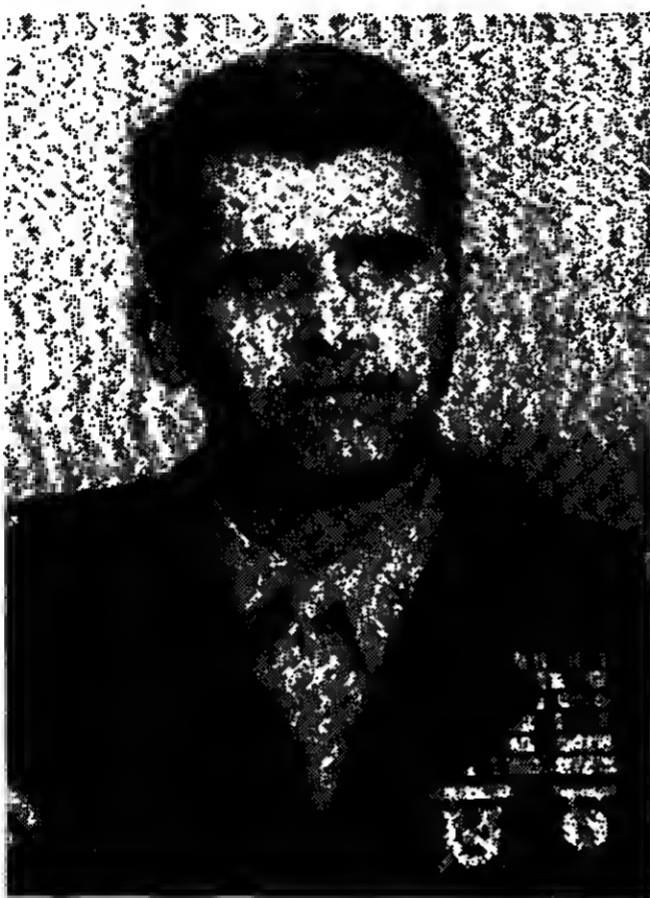
The broadest charge in the indictment, conspiring to defraud the United States, is based on a long-established federal statute that is a favorite weapon of prosecutors and was at the heart of the successful 1974 Watergate prosecutions.

However, in the Iran-contra case this conspiracy charge also depends to some extent on alleged violations of the Boland Amendment, barring direct U.S. military aid to the contras. The applicability of this statute is more problematic.

It has been established for decades, in cases including the Watergate cover-up prosecution, that the crime of conspiracy to defraud the United States is not limited to schemes to take the government's money or property. It also extends to misuse of government office or money for a variety of improper or dishonest purposes.

But in this instance the premise of the conspiracy case is the alleged violation of the congressional restrictions on aid to the contras.

Mr. Reagan has argued that the Boland Amendment did not apply to the National Security Council and thus was not binding on two of the defendants, Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, the president's national security adviser at the time of the events in question, and Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, Mr. Poindexter's aide.



Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, insisting after his indictment that he will fight charges stemming from the Iran-contra affair "for as long as necessary." He added: "I did not commit any crime."

# Court Sets March 24 For Iran-Contra Pleas

WASHINGTON — A judge Thursday set March 24 as the date for formal charges to be made against the four persons indicted in the Iran-contra affair. The White House, meanwhile, brushed aside talk of a possible presidential pardon.

Judge Gerhard A. Gesell of the U.S. District Court set the date to hear pleas from the four men accused Wednesday of fraud, theft, embezzlement and other acts related to the secret sale of U.S. weapons to Iran in 1985-86 and the diversion of the profits to the Nicaraguan contra rebels.

The grand jury's 23-count indictment named Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, a former National Security Council aide; Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, a former national security adviser; Richard V. Secord, a retired Air Force major general, and Albert A. Hakim, an Iranian-born U.S. businessman.

The charges of conspiracy to defraud the government and to cover up their illegal activities were the most sweeping criminal allegations involving a U.S. administration since the Watergate scandal of 1972-74.

President Ronald Reagan has expressed admiration for Colonel North and Admiral Poindexter, insisting he was convinced that no

laws were broken in their Iran-contra operations. He had refused to rule out a pardon.

On Thursday, however, the White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, turned aside questions on the issue with the reply: "There has been no discussion of pardons. I have no other comment."

The four indicted Wednesday have said they would plead not guilty.

The judge will decide at the March 24 hearing if the defendants should remain free without bail and will set a schedule for defense attorneys to file motions to challenge the indictment. It could be months before the case comes to trial.

Colonel North, 44, faces a maximum penalty of 85 years in prison and fines totaling \$4 million if convicted on all charges while Admiral Poindexter, 51, could receive 40 years in prison and \$1.75 million in fines.

Mr. Reagan has acknowledged approving secret arms sales to Iran in an effort to improve relations and obtain the release of American hostages in Lebanon. But he said he was unaware that millions of dollars in profits from the arms sales were being funneled to the contras at a time when Congress had banned U.S. military assistance to the rebels.

# Iraq Fires On Tehran, Defying UN

Reuters

BAGHDAD — Iraq fired a missile at Tehran on Thursday, defying a United Nations call for an end to air attacks on cities, and said Iran had occupied two of its border towns.

A military spokesman said the missile was launched 13 hours after the UN Security Council demanded a halt to the attacks.

The missile was the 23d targeted on the Iranian capital since a truce was broken on Sunday after two days.

Iraq, meanwhile, accused Iraq of dumping chemical weapons on a northern Iraqi town under siege by Iranian Revolutionary Guards.

The Security Council called for an immediate end to missile and air attacks on civilian centers and supported a move by Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar for new peace talks with envoys of both countries.

Iraq's UN mission voiced disappointment over the stand, saying it failed "to meet the gravity of Iraq's continued aggression against Iran."

The Iraqi Defense Ministry spokesman, Abdul Jabbar Mohsen, said Thursday that Iran had occupied the Iraqi border towns of Halabja and Khormal after destroying them in bombardments.

He denied Iranian reports of fighting, saying Iraqi forces had withdrawn from both towns some time ago.

Iraq's official Islamic Republic News Agency, headquartered in Niocia, said the Iraqi air force dropped the chemicals on Halabja, a town of 20,000 people located a few miles from the Iran-Iraq border, on Wednesday night and Thursday morning.

Thousands of residents fled the city, in a mainly Kurdish area, and streamed into Iran, the agency reported.

Mr. Mohsen described Iranian reports of clashes in the area as part of an "attempt to cover up Tehran's crime of the destruction of Halabja and the townships close to it, which its forces had occupied later."

# SDI Chief Sees Deployment by '97

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The director of President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative says if a decision to develop and deploy the space-based anti-missile defense system is made in the early 1990s, then initial deployment could start by 1996 or early 1997.

Lieutenant General James A. Abrahamson, head of the Pentagon's SDI Organization, told the Research Subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee

on Wednesday that budget cuts have pushed back the program by a year or two from its earlier expectations.

Appearing to testify in support of his budget totaling nearly \$3 billion, General Abrahamson also reiterated for subcommittee members his insistence that no decision on development or deployment is near. He added that his budgets and progress in the program so far point to a decision "sometime in the early 1990s."

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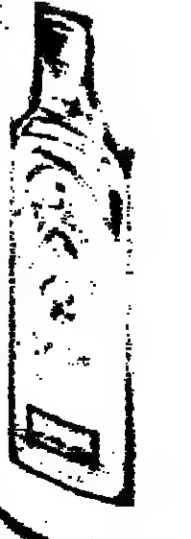
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# For Democrats, Results in Illinois Produce Little More Than Gridlock

## U.S. Voters Abroad List Concerns

**PARIS**—Taxation, citizenship and other concerns of Americans living overseas were raised to a list of questions mailed Tuesday to U.S. presidential candidates.

Muriel Bremner, who conducted a survey for the Council of Americans Resident Overseas, said candidates for both parties had been asked to reply to the questions by May 1 to give Americans time to decide how they will vote with their absentee ballots.

The council is an umbrella organization representing the Association of Americans Resident Overseas, the Federation of International American Clubs and the Federation of American Women's Clubs Overseas, which is meeting in Luxembourg to start an international voter registration campaign for Americans overseas.

Mrs. Bremner said these were the main questions, in the order of importance reflected in more than 3,000 replies from organizations and individuals:

- Are you in favor of taxing U.S. citizens resident abroad, and if so why and to what extent? A \$70,000 foreign earned income exclusion is available to most Americans working abroad. Do you support the continuance of this exclusion? Its increase? Its decrease? Its repeal?
- Would you, if elected, propose legislation that would reduce the period of prior residency in the United States required to transmit U.S. nationality

By Richard Morin

**WASHINGTON Post Service**

**WASHINGTON** — Senator Paul Simon's home-court victory in the Illinois primary made him the latest little big man of Democratic presidential politics while sharpening the focus on fundamental and hardening divisions in the party.

An analysis of ABC News exit-poll results discloses that the Democrats may have paid dearly for the Simon victory on Tuesday. At best, his triumph may have been meaningless; even Mr. Simon's supporters discount his chances to win the nomination. Add the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson to the mix and Illinois becomes the most public display to date of a party splintered by an odd mix of voters who seem to be either true believers or truly bored.

The survey of Illinois voters leaving the polls suggests that the Simon victory says little of long-term importance about voter preference in the large industrial states that are crucial to Democratic chances in November. Most significantly, only 40 percent of those who voted for Mr. Simon said he had the best chance among Democrats to win the presidency.

Almost as many Simon voters—35 percent—named Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts as the Democrat with the best chance to be elected in November.

These numbers suggest that the Simon victory, stripped of the spin that his campaign functionaries are giving it, produced little more than political gridlock.

right, the difference between the two outcomes is substantively meaningless.

On March 8, in the "Super Tuesday" contests, Mr. Jackson failed to win anything approaching a large portion of the white vote. In Texas, where white voters doubtless helped him, only about one out of seven whites voted for Mr. Jackson. Across the South, one in 10 whites were Jackson voters.

It is true that Mr. Jackson has won larger percentages of the overall vote this year than in 1984. But the available data suggests that this is because he is winning a much larger share of the black vote than he did four years ago.

Only one in six white liberals in Illinois supported him, and only 11 percent of all white Democrats named him as their second choice for the party's nomination.

Mr. Jackson largely has failed to win two sought-after groups of voters. One he needs, both he wants. Polls show that Mr. Jackson has been notably unsuccessful in capturing a group he has vigorously courted: the white underclass. This is a group he must have. Lower-income whites constitute about a

quarter of the Democratic white electorate in Illinois. And, while Mr. Jackson's message of empowering the powerless would appear to be a perfect fit, its impact has been slight: Only 10 percent of this group voted for him, according to the exit polls. In fact, the bulk of Mr. Jackson's white support comes from liberal, well-educated and middle-aged or younger voters.

Mr. Jackson also remains the candidate of nonchoice among Jewish voters, a loyal and traditionally involved Democratic constituency whose generally liberal inclinations could match well with Mr. Jackson's politics of compassion.

Despite his good-faith efforts to heal the wounds of the 1984 campaign, when his anti-Jewish remarks were publicized widely, there remains little sign of a Jew-for-Jackson bandwagon.

Washington Post-ABC News interviews with more than 2,000 Illinois Democrats disclosed that Mr. Jackson was the choice of only 3 percent of all Jewish voters, which matched almost exactly his performance Tuesday. Both figures were well below his showing among all whites. On March 8, Mr. Jackson got 1 percent of the Jewish Democratic vote in Texas and 1 percent in Florida, well below his performance among whites as a whole.

Democrats extend to issues as well. Mr. Jackson's appeal is to the heart; he works best when working from a largely social agenda. Mr. Jackson fails to impress voters most concerned with pocketbook issues, according to the polls.

The most important concerns among Illinois Democrats were problems of the poor and the elderly, mentioned in ABC exit polls by 27 percent of the voters. Of that group, which was disproportionately black, Mr. Jackson won a majority, 51 percent of the vote.

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## Timely Issue for Carlucci and Yazov

By John H. Cushman Jr.

New York Times Service

**BERN** — By an extraordinary twist of fate, the top military leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union breakfasted together on cakes and caviar Thursday while Latin American forces they have armed and trained clashed on the Nicaraguan-Honduran border.

Closing a three-day meeting here, Defense Secretary Frank C. Carlucci began the session Thursday with Defense Minister Dmitri T. Yazov by calling the heavy fighting the kind of event that is keeping the relationship adversarial even as military relations between the two nations are improving.



General Dmitri T. Yazov of the Soviet Union in Bern on Thursday after meeting with Frank C. Carlucci, the U.S. defense secretary.

"It doesn't mean that the problems have been solved, that the millennium is here," Mr. Carlucci said of the meetings just before leaving for Washington, where, on Wednesday, the Reagan administration decided to send about 3,000 troops to Honduras.

"But it does mean that a bridge of communication has been built," he added.

Officials in the U.S. delegation said that Mr. Carlucci did not seek to put the blame directly on Moscow for the military offensive begun this week by the Nicaraguans.

"At a press conference Thursday, Mr. Carlucci said he had emphasized the past few days' developments in Central America at the final meeting," Doring talks Wednesday he had complained about Soviet military aid to the Sandinista government in Managua.

"There was some attempt to justify the Sandinista actions," he said, "but I would not characterize it as a vigorous attempt."

According to Mr. Carlucci and officials traveling with him, the talks, which were the first substantive discussions ever held between the top U.S. and Soviet defense officials, focused on Soviet and U.S. military doctrine and on the manner in which both countries deploy and operate their forces.

In a statement at the end of the talks, General Yazov said his delegation had attempted to explain that Soviet policy now calls for "parity and equal security, changes in the pattern of military activities, in the structure and deployment of armed forces and armaments as well as strict verification."

Mr. Carlucci expressed mild disappointment at his inability to get specific details of how the Soviet policies would translate into concrete measures.

"I did not get a clear view on that, to be quite candid with you," he said. "There has been no change in the Soviet modernization program. There has been no change in the Soviet force structure."

The two nations have agreed to expand military contacts in the future and to exchange data on each other's military forces.

Officials expect a series of visits between high-ranking military officers, including the two chiefs of staff, to spring from the thaw in military relations.

Mr. Carlucci has suggested setting up channels for discussing dangerous acts by Soviet and U.S. military forces, but no agreement was reached on how to proceed.

Mr. Carlucci failed to win an apology from General Yazov for one such incident, the fatal shooting by Soviet troops in 1985 of a U.S. officer in East Germany. General Yazov said he would refer the matter again to political leaders in the Kremlin.

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## Soviets Launch Indian Satellite

The Associated Press

**MOSCOW** — The Soviet Union launched its first satellite for a paying customer on Thursday, an official of the Glavkosmos space agency reported.

Nikolai Semenov said an Indian satellite was lifted into orbit from the Baikour space center in the Central Asian republic of Kazakhstan. The satellite, IRS, will operate for three years studying India's forests, water resources and mineral deposits.

Mr. Semenov said the launch was the first on commercial terms with a foreign country or company, and that although no other contracts have been signed, negotiations were under way for similar deals.

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## Kim Dae Jung Gives Up Party Post

By Susan Chira

New York Times Service

**TOKYO** — Kim Dae Jung, South Korea's best-known opposition leader, resigned Thursday as president of his party in a bid to unite the bitterly divided opposition before legislative elections next month.

Partisan rivalry and recriminations have riven South Korean opposition parties since their defeat in the presidential election in December. Many South Koreans blame Kim Dae Jung and his longtime rival, Kim Young Sam, for that defeat because both ran for president, dividing the opposition vote and allowing President Roh Tae Woo to win with 36.6 percent of the vote.

Efforts to unify the opposition to stave off defeat in legislative elections have foundered because of the deep antagonism between the two Kim's.

Kim Young Sam, former presi-

dent of the Renmin Democratic Party, resigned Feb. 8 in a surprise move intended to help unify the opposition. But Kim Dae Jung had refused to follow suit, remaining president of his Peace and Democracy Party.

On Thursday morning, however, the party's vice president, Park Young Sook, summoned reporters to Kim Dae Jung's home. She read a brief statement written by Mr. Kim announcing that he would resign and that she would become the party's acting president.

"This is the last chance for unification of both opposition parties, which is the most important point for victory in the coming elections," the statement said. "Therefore I am resigning unconditionally."

A Western diplomat interviewed by telephone from Seoul said some move was necessary to prevent an opposition debacle.

"The prospect is so bleak if the

opposition can't pull together that I'm not surprised," he said.

Nevertheless, Mr. Kim had long held out against calls for his resignation. "It wasn't easy for a responsible person like our former president to resign," Ms. Park said.

She said that she had received no official reaction to Mr. Kim's resignation from Kim Young Sam's party but that representatives of both parties would meet shortly to discuss the issue and try to find a way to merge the two parties.

In late February, it seemed that the two parties were about to dissolve and regroup into a single party with Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam sharing authority, as they have done in the past. But the discussions broke down.

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# Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Mourning Lost Hopes

What should have been a day of joy for Irish people of all nationalities turned instead into a day of mourning for the victims of the attack Wednesday at a graveyard in Belfast. The mourning extends to lost hopes for reconciliation in Northern Ireland. Wake follows wake, coffin follows coffin. Tears follow tears, in a cycle that defeats reason and obliterates decency on both sides in Northern Ireland, the Protestant majority and the Roman Catholic minority.

The Belfast tragedy may yet have a redeeming result if it awakens Britain's prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, to a baleful succession of calamities involving British police. The funeral Wednesday was for three Irish Republican Army suspects shot to death by British forces in Gibraltar.

Mrs. Thatcher cannot be personally blamed for what may have been overzealous police work. Nor was she to blame for the recent killing of a Northern Irish Catholic, purportedly by accident, by a border guard in the British-ruled province.

These events, however, follow her government's conspicuous insensitivity in its handling of the Stalker affair. Perversely,

the British decided not to prosecute officers of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, all Protestants, suspected of the needless killing of six suspects, all Catholics, in 1982. Was there a shoot-to-kill policy? An investigation by John Stalker, a British police officer, was aborted, and Mrs. Thatcher's attorney general decided the matter was too sensitive for scrutiny. And, supposedly for technical reasons, that decision was not communicated in advance to the dismayed Irish prime minister, Charles Haughey.

These are precisely the kinds of misunderstandings that were not supposed to happen under a 1985 agreement between Britain and Ireland that gave Dublin a consultative role in the British-ruled North. On the most crucial matter — trust in British law enforcement — the agreement has proved a lamentable disappointment.

The perception widens that Mrs. Thatcher has distanced herself from the agreement, and from paying much attention to her Irish policy. The graveyard carnage makes inescapable the need for her to act, finally, with sensitivity and urgency.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Iran-Contra Four

There is much to be dissected and pondered in the multiple indictments of John Poindexter, Oliver North, Richard Secord and Albert Hakim, and we expect to be doing some of that dissecting and pondering in the days ahead. But a first reading does suggest a few preliminary observations.

The charges are enumerated by the grand jury as these: "Conspiracy; Theft of Government Property; Wire Fraud; Obstruction of Inquiries and Proceedings; False Statements; Falsification, Destruction and Removal of Documents; Offer, Payment and Receipt of Gratuities; Obstruction of Justice; Conversion of Property of Another by Government Official; Aiding and Abetting." Among and within these categories there are more and less serious offenses, and some of the four men are accused of more offenses than are others.

Also, remember that they have only been charged with crimes, not tried or found guilty. What is interesting and important is that they have been charged at all, that the independent counsel, Lawrence Walsh, pursued his investigation to this point despite all sorts of pressures and interferences and presumed temptations not to do so.

It is easy to forget everything quickly in these sagas, or public entertainments, which is like that congressional investigation on a subject like this one soon becomes. So it may be hard to remember now the various points at which the prevailing wisdom held that Mr. Walsh's labors were futile, misguided, incompetent and/or beside the point. There was conflict with the congressional committees over who got what in the way of precedence and information. There was the subplot of institutional assault on the legitimacy of independent counsels as such. And, above all, at the height of "Oliemanism" (remember "Oliemanism"? It was gleefully predicted that no one would dare indict these patriot-heroes for

deeds undertaken in the national interest. Mr. Walsh rightly persevered, however. He did not subscribe to the theory that political popularity should immunize a man against having to answer for his actions or that the great fuzzi of a claim of national security should immunize him or that his doing what he had reason to suppose his superiors at the summit of government wished him to do was sufficient to justify just about anything, including deceiving others in the executive branch and on Capitol Hill who disagreed with him.

It is regularly said (with an exasperated sigh) of episodes such as these that no other government in the world, whether tyrannical or democratic or somewhere between, can understand U.S. behavior in this treating line-crossing, rule-breaking government big shots, especially those in the foreign policy game — holding them accountable and risking exposure of their embarrassing secrets when they are suspected of wrongdoing or of playing fast and loose with constitutional injunctions. It was not always thus, but it has become a condition of life in the United States that the men and women in the government, no matter how exalted their job descriptions, are expected to obey the law. That is not something for which the country should be expected to apologize.

Some of the charges in the grand jury's indictment concern petty, squalid matters. Others are sinister and large. It is important that they be fairly and expeditiously tried. It is also worth keeping in mind that not every reckless, stupid or misguided act of government qualifies as an indictable offense. Whether or not the four who have been indicted turn out to be guilty as charged, the basic transactions they were pursuing, starting with their succumbing to the ayatollah's scam, were crimes of another sort — nonlegal, nonprosecutable.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Democratic Gridlock?

The plot thickens. That is one unexceptionable conclusion that can be reached from the results of the Illinois Democratic primary. Paul Simon, counted out after finishing second in Iowa and third in New Hampshire, won in his home state, and Jesse Jackson finished a strong second. Fewer than one in five Illinois voters chose Michael Dukakis, the front-runner after Super Tuesday, and relatively small numbers chose Albert Gore and Richard Gephardt. With half the delegates chosen, the Democrats are left with five more or less live candidates and the tantalizing possibility of total gridlock.

Where does their contest go from here? Geographically, the answer is: the Kansas caucuses Saturday, the Puerto Rico primary Sunday and the Michigan caucuses March 26. All the while, caucuses are going on, in case you had missed this one, in North Dakota. The next primaries are in Connecticut on March 28, Wisconsin on April 5 and the first in a string of big states, New York on April 19. Mr. Dukakis is competing in all these contests and Mr. Jackson in almost all. The others, with less money and less widely dispersed victories, are picking and choosing. Mr. Gore will be in Kansas and Michigan but hopes to do better later in Connecticut or Wisconsin. Mr. Gephardt is hoping that United Auto Workers operatives in Michigan's "firehouse primary" will give him his first victory outside the Farm Belt. Mr. Simon, having persuaded home state voters to stay with him by implying

that he is not really a serious candidate for the presidency, will now see if he can persuade voters in Wisconsin that he is.

Mr. Dukakis, Mr. Jackson and survivors among the others come into a big week in mid-April: 255 delegates will be chosen in New York on the 19th; the 253 congressional delegates (80 percent of the Democratic members of Congress) will be chosen the next day; and 178 delegates will be chosen in the Pennsylvania primary April 26.

A lot of the speculation about a brokered convention on dwells on arithmetic and assumes that every delegate won so far will be held fast. But when candidates are knocked out, their delegates can go elsewhere. It is at least possible that the Democratic race will not be settled by points over the whole 15 rounds but rather be settled by knockout, if not by the results of the California and New Jersey primaries June 7, then in the meeting that the party's national chairman, Paul Kirk, has called for the week after. Mr. Kirk has said that the candidate with a clear lead in delegates then should be chosen, presumably Mr. Dukakis or the candidate who can beat him in a couple of big states where he is the favorite.

So there may be a route out of the gridlock, and one that could be found before the delegates begin arriving in Atlanta. But wouldn't it be the Democrats' luck for them to face, as they sit around Mr. Kirk's table, a two- or three-way tie?

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Comment

### Killings and More Killings

The mayhem in Milltown cemetery (in Belfast) follows dreadfully close upon the carnage at the Remembrance Day service in Enniskillen. The images become a succession of eloquent portraits of the psychological effects of terrorism: the circle of murder and injury, followed by terror and fear, followed in turn by revenge taken upon the instigator of violence. Everyone in North-

ern Ireland now has a contribution to make to the reduction of tension and mistrust.

— The Times (London).

As leadership disintegrates, there is only random violence. Now, in some diseased minds, it seems that grenades and bullets poured amongst those who meet to mourn terrorists may be justified. No player on this sickening stage is without guilt.

— The Guardian (London).

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## OPINION

# The Clock Is Ticking for the Last Empire

By Richard Pipes

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — In the three years since Mikhail Gorbachev and his team took charge, the Soviet Union has experienced a series of unauthorized demonstrations of increasing size and violence.

First the Crimean Tatars demonstrated for the right to return to the ancestral home from which Stalin expelled them in World War II. Then Latvians, Estonians and Lithuanians protested their loss of independence and the flooding of their republics by Russians. In December 1986 there were violent anti-Russian demonstrations in Kazakhstan. Now the Armenians, who are predominantly Christian, and the Azerbaijanis, most of whom are Shiite Moslems, are locked in a round of ugly pogroms, ostensibly over the administrative status of a territory in the Azerbaijan Republic populated by an Armenian majority, but in fact to give vent to grievances that are at least a century old. There have been many killings and rapes.

What does all this portend? The Soviet Union is a multinational empire, made up of a dozen or so major ethnic groups inhabiting their historic homelands and governed from Moscow by a Communist Party apparatus whose leadership is overwhelmingly Russian. For 70 years Moscow has pretended that it has solved the nationality problem. In fact, it has only driven it out of sight.

Nationalist passions simmer. Most of the minorities would like to be rid of Russian colonial rule. Many also have claims against their neighbors. Mr. Gorbachev's policy of *glasnost*, or openness, has brought into the open all sorts of discontents that previous Communist regimes had managed to silence. When citizens are encouraged to discuss their problems frankly in order to help the government carry out a radical transformation, or *perestroika*, it is not surprising

that latent ethnic passions quickly surface. Russian nationalism is more openly advocated; so is the nationalism of the non-Russian groups.

The riots that have shaken Armenia and Azerbaijan in recent weeks confront Moscow with a dilemma. As is well known, the regime rests not on the consent of the governed but on force — and on the well-grounded conviction that all resistance to

### The recent ethnic rioting belies Moscow's claim to have solved the problem of nationalities.

it is futile. A Communist regime cannot tolerate spontaneous violence of any kind because it betokens weakness and sets in motion a momentum that may cause the state to fall apart.

Mr. Gorbachev's conservative opponents undoubtedly relish the recent violence as proof that *glasnost* and *perestroika* undermine the Communist system's foundations.

If Mr. Gorbachev were to suppress these riots by force, he would deal a serious blow to his entire reform program. Resorting to force to silence expressions of public discontent means going back on *glasnost*, and encourages those who demand that similar methods be used to cope with all of Soviet Russia's problems.

Unable to choose between these unpalatable alternatives, Mr. Gorbachev has for the time being resorted to persuasion. How effective the tactic will be remains to be seen. But even if

persuasion succeeds in quieting the violence, it will not resolve the underlying cause, which is the colonial nature of the Soviet state.

Mr. Gorbachev recently called the nationality question the most serious problem confronting his government. This is a welcome, if belated, recognition of the fact that, as the only remaining empire in the world, the Soviet Union is an anachronism.

Moscow will have to acknowledge eventually that in a world in which a place like the Seychelles, with 67,000 people, enjoys national sovereignty, the 45 million Ukrainians or the 14 million Uzbeks will not remain happy forever under colonial rule. *Perestroika* will have to deal with the problem of decentralizing the state structure to give the republics meaningful autonomy. A pseudo federation must be transformed into a federal union.

From Moscow's point of view, the gravest danger is that the ethnic disturbances may spill into Russia proper. The Great Russians, whose political culture is dominated by the legacy of centuries of serfdom, tend to be more docile when subjected to firm authority. When they perceive it weakening, they are likely to explode in uncontrollable anarchy that sweeps all before it.

Time is catching up with Communist Russia. Moscow has eased censorship, and it is about to carry out major reforms to bring the economy into step with those of the industrial democracies. It has now been forced to confront a domestic problem that it had believed firmly under control: Russian imperialism and the spirit of nationalism that it evokes among its victims.

The writer, former director of East European and Soviet affairs for the U.S. National Security Council, is a Board professor of history at Harvard University. He contributed this to the Los Angeles Times.

## An Alliance Sorely Short Of Options

By William Pfaff

PARIS — One could say of Israel and the Palestinians what Conor Cruise O'Brien, the Irish writer and politician, has said of South Africa: "To maintain the status quo is impossible."

Reforms acceptable to both sides are impossible.

And revolution is impossible.

Starting with that, what is the point of the Shultz peace plan?

The United States cannot deliver peace and Arab agreement to Israel, nor can it deliver Israel and peace to the Palestinians. Only Israel, the Arab governments and the Palestinians, in and out of the Palestine Liberation Organization, can make peace. The United States has substantial power to press all three toward political negotiations and a settlement, but this power has limits.

Moreover, divisions within the Palestinian and Arab camps are no less deep and cruel than those inside Israeli society. Even a settlement that obtained general approval from the Arab principals could be destroyed by the minority or factions that opposed it. One reason Israelis fear a settlement is that they find it hard to believe they could trust it.

If statesmanship and generosity were better known among Israelis and Palestinians, and supporters of each, one could hope for something better. There is little sign of either. One sees fear, subterranean, hysterical hatred, political self-interest — the fanatical heart.

Yet besides the Shultz plan, there is nothing. The sole visible alternative is an intolerable status quo. The Israeli right would not, of course, accept that this is true. It thinks Israel has a positive option. It holds that Israel could expel the Palestinians while expanding the borders of an all-Jewish Israel, and thereby become secure.

It also appears to believe that it could do this without losing America's economic subsidy of Israel. It assumes that Israel can safely defy majority American opinion, which clearly is behind the Shultz plan and which favors a generous solution to the Palestinian problem.

It presumes that the American Jewish community will give unqualified support to Israel no matter what Israel's policies, and that American Jews can and will persuade Congress and the U.S. government to do the same. Both assumptions are very likely mistaken. There is an element of moral blackmail in this position that could produce a backlash.



This U.S.-Israeli disagreement over the Shultz plan, and behind it the disagreement over Israel's annexation of the occupied territories, suggest that a fundamental change is approaching in the warm yet peculiar relationship that has existed between the two countries for 40 years. The alliance reached its peak during the first Reagan term, when America supported Israel's invasion of Lebanon, and the Israeli economy was virtually annexed to America's. Lebanese adventures went badly for Israel and the United States; and the Pollard spy case and Israel's involvement in the Iran-contra scandal affected both American official and popular attitudes toward Israel.

Under Mr. Reagan, and the Begin and Shamir governments in Israel, a change had developed in the political alignments and quality of the U.S.-Israeli relationship. Its dynamic be-

came that of an alliance of American conservatives, possessing an activist anti-communist and anti-radical policy agenda, with Israeli expansionists.

The old alliance, lasting from 1948 through the 1970s, had at first associated American liberals with a liberal (indeed socialist) Israel, a relationship criticized by American conservatives but which subsequently was confirmed by widening American sympathy for a beleaguered democracy understood to want only to be left in peace by its Arab neighbors.

The change in the quality of the alliance in the 1980s reflected changes in the nature of the two societies themselves, as well as an altered international situation, notably the rise of terrorism. It became an active partnership to suppress terrorism and Arab radicalism, with the Israeli intelligence services making the indispensable contribution.

Israel's conservatives found American support for their program to eject the PLO from Lebanon and to turn Lebanon into an Israeli satellite, and they expected U.S. acquiescence in Israel's effective annexation of Gaza and the West Bank territories occupied in the 1967 war.

No one said much about this change in the alliance as it took place. Yet it was an important change, making the relationship much more partisan and politically divisive — potentially much more controversial. American public opinion had easily ratified the original alliance, which guaranteed that Israel would survive and prosper. Today's crisis between the two countries follows from the fact that Americans are belatedly being asked, but refusing, to ratify the new alliance, which says that Israel will expand.

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## Questions for Israel About the Bomb

By Leonard S. Spector

WASHINGTON — When the Indian prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi, and the Pakistani president, Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, visit the United States, the press intensively questions them about whether their countries have or are building nuclear

### Just what are Israel's nuclear capabilities?

weapons. But when the Israeli prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir, visits Washington, as he is now, the issue of Israel's possession of nuclear arms never seems to come up, even though Israel's nuclear capabilities are thought to be far more advanced than those of India or Pakistan.

The closeness of U.S.-Israeli ties and the greater volatility of the Mid-

dle East mean an Israeli nuclear threat during a future crisis would be far more likely to trigger a U.S.-Soviet confrontation than similar activity by one of the emerging nuclear powers in South Asia.

Still, the American press remains surprisingly inquisitive. Not a single question was asked about Israel's nuclear affairs at Mr. Shamir's White House news conference when he last visited Washington, in November. Nor was the matter broached when he was interviewed on television.

As a guide for the seemingly unperplexed, here are some questions that might be posed to the Israeli leader.

In July, Israel tested an intermediate-range missile, thought to be an upgraded version of its nuclear-capable Jericho-2. American sources said the missile can reach the Soviet Union; within days of the test, Moscow radio warned Israel about deploying the rocket.

Why does Israel need such a long-range missile? Is it hoping to deter Moscow from intervening in a future Arab-Israeli war, as some Israeli leaders have hinted off the record? Has America attempted to dissuade Israel from building this system, the way it discouraged Israel from building the controversial Lavi advanced jet fighter?

Mordechai Vanunu, a former Israeli nuclear technician, is now on trial in Israel for treason, charged with disclosing details of Israel's nuclear weapons program to a London newspaper in 1986. The prosecution in the secret proceeding says that Mr. Vanunu damaged Israeli national security.

Does this mean that Mr. Vanunu was correct in claiming that Israel is producing plutonium for bombs at its classified Dimona nuclear complex, and in claiming that Israel is producing material for a modified hydrogen bomb there? Does this mean Mr. Vanunu's photos of a model of an Israel atomic bomb are genuine? If not, why is he being prosecuted?

Mr. Vanunu says he was lured to Rome and abducted by Israeli intelligence agents, who brought him to Israel for trial. Is this true? How did Mr. Vanunu get to Israel? Did Italy help? Did the United States object?

In 1979, Norway supplied with Israel 20 tons of heavy water, needed to operate the Dimona reactor. Israel pledged to Norway that the material would be used only for peaceful purposes, and it gave Norway the right to

inspect the material to verify this. Now Norway wants to know how its heavy water was used, but Israel will not allow the agreed inspections.

If Israel has not been producing plutonium for bombs at Dimona with the Norwegian material, why will it not allow the inspections? If it has been misusing the Norwegian material, how does it justify this breach of a key nonproliferation accord? How has Washington reacted? Is it pressing Israel to come clean?

Is Israel's nuclear program an issue in U.S.-Israeli relations? Are President Reagan or Secretary of State George Shultz raising Israel's nuclear advances in the current talks with Mr. Shamir? Was the issue raised privately in November? When was the last time top-level American officials objected to Israel's apparently continuing nuclear buildup?

Finally, the press should ask itself why it has been so reluctant to tackle this issue. Unless there is greater publicity, it is hard to imagine intensified diplomatic efforts to restrain Israel's growing nuclear capabilities.

The writer, a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, is author of its annual series on the spread of nuclear arms. He contributed this to The New York Times.

## 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1888: Athenian Digs

ATHENS — Within the last few days the ancient road leading from Athens to the Academy has been discovered during some excavations made near the silk factory. Although not paved, the road is well preserved, presents a hard surface and is quite intact. It is being laid bare on both sides. The excavation has resulted in the further discovery of a disc of terra cotta on which is represented a man with wings both on his shoulders and on his feet, probably a Hermes.

### 1913: An Echo of 1813

PARIS — Rather a shock was given to readers of the Echo de Paris yesterday morning [March 17] when they saw on the first page: "La Prusse déclare la Guerre à la France." Alarm was soon dissipated; for the article with this flamboyant heading reporting the outbreak of the war of 1813. It was an extract from the press of "11 y a Cent Ans." But just now, when

## Just Tell Us Something New, Guys

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Back in the days before the reformers got their hands on the campaign-finance laws, a wealthy, charming and public-spirited San Francisco man was much sought after by Democratic candidates for the presidency. They knew that simply by putting pen to checkbook, June Deegan could keep them in the race for another two months or more.

In the 1960s and early '70s, Mr. Deegan's support was so earnestly solicited by so many hopefuls that she became notably tough-minded, finally distilling her criteria into what I came to think of as Deegan's Law. "I figure," she once told me, "that anybody who deserves to be president of the United States ought to be able, in a half-hour conversation, to express one thought I had not already thought of myself."

After watching what passed for a presidential campaign in my home state of Illinois this week, I think it is time to invoke Deegan's Law. A race for the White House is not a Ph.D. oral exam, but this week's friends, is about to expire for lack of oxygen to the brain.

It is quite something to sit in the handsome Northwestern University Law School auditorium, reminiscent of the House of Commons, and listen to Senator Albert Gore of Tennessee, the product of St. Albans and Harvard and possessor of one of the best minds in Washington, move his lips and produce such banalities as, "It is time to bring the Democratic Party back to the grass roots."

It is equally stunning to hear Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, who has served in Congress for 27 years, lead his party in the Senate and has traveled widely in the world, address the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations in a fashion so utterly devoid of intellectual discipline or concept that a question on the future of U.S.-European relations draws a response about the value of the line-item veto.

Mr. Gore and Mr. Dole were among the notable losers Tuesday in Illinois. But it would be wrong to conclude that they were more deficient in content than the winners. Vice President George Bush on the Republican side and Senator Paul Simon of Illinois on the Democratic. They, too, went through the week saying nothing, unless you think promises to make "public service and not private gain" the touchstone of the next administration or make "government caring and compassionate again" constitute a discussion of the agenda.

In the dynamic of the primary there are periods, like the time before Super Tuesday, when the candidate try to cover so much ground and read so many people that they cannot fail to be asked to deal with substantive issues. That was not the case in Illinois however, and it is not the case in the two states whose primaries come up next, Wisconsin and Connecticut.

In past campaigns, candidates as different as Ronald Reagan and Gary Hart have used the prestigious forums that Chicago offers and the availability of highly competent local and national news coverage to make serious speeches on economic and foreign policy. This year, no one did and the voters were cheated.

What happens where no substance is being provided by the candidates is that the campaign reverts to more primitive levels of decision-making: tribal loyalties. In Illinois, Mr. Bush rode on the shoulders of Mr. Reagan's offstage patron, and of Governor James Thompson, his constantly visible Illinois chairman. Mr. Simon invoked the loyalties of 30 years in Illinois public office to overcome support for the other "favorite son," Jesse Jackson, from Chicago's South Side. Mr. Dole and Governor Michael DeWine of Massachusetts, the outsiders who hoped to make a mark in Illinois, failed because neither gave voters of his party a solid reason to go for him.

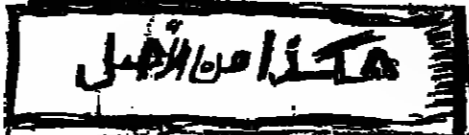
The temptation may be strong to play small-bore, tactical politics again in Connecticut on March 29 and Wisconsin on April 5. For Mr. Bush, his Yale ties and family roots make Connecticut yet another home state, and in Wisconsin he has yet another governor ready to do the heavy lifting. Mr. Dukakis can be the "neighborly governor" again in Connecticut and Mr. Simon can be the "neighborly senator" in Wisconsin.

So somebody is going to have to recognize that there is a national campaign about national needs and national challenges. It is out there, waiting to be run. Whoever has the guts to lift the level of his game may just find a surprising response. So come on, guys, tell us something we don't know.

The Washington Post.

## 1938: Barcelona Bombed

BARCELONA — Twelve hundred persons were believed to have been killed and at least 3,000 injured in 12 bombing raids on Barcelona in the last 24 hours. More than 400 bodies have been recovered. The center of Barcelona was a shapeless mass of flaming ruins tonight [March 17]. Beginning at 10 o'clock last night, the raids came on in quick succession, all through the day, without respite and without warning. As squadron after squadron of Nationalist planes came down over the city from land and sea, people were fleeing in panic in the streets, while firemen were rushing about from one conflagration to another, and workers were frantically digging among the mounds of fallen masonry to rescue the injured.



OPINION

### A Landmark's Anniversary, A Promise Still Unfulfilled

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — "In our adversary system of justice, any person haled into court who is too poor to hire a lawyer cannot be assured a fair trial unless counsel is provided for him. . . . The right of one charged with crime to counsel may not be deemed fundamental and essential to fair trials in some countries, but it is in ours."

Justice Hugo Black spoke those homely words from the bench of the U.S. Supreme Court on March 18, 1963. With them, in the case of Gideon vs. Wainwright, the court gave new meaning to the Constitution. It held that every poor person charged with a serious crime in the United States had to be assured a lawyer for his defense.

The Gideon case still has much to say about the Constitution, the court and criminal justice. Rereading Justice Black's opinion, one feels again a sense of wonder at the way the U.S. system works. Yet the promise of Gideon has not really been fulfilled.

Gideon the man was a small-time gambler and former convict, Clarence Earl Gideon. In 1961, in Florida, he was tried for theft, convicted and sentenced to five years in prison, without a lawyer. He could not afford one, and Florida did not provide lawyers for poor defendants except in capital cases.

In pencil, on lined prison paper, Mr. Gideon wrote to the Supreme Court asking it to hear his claim that the Constitution guaranteed him a lawyer. At that time, the court had read the Constitution as not imposing such a requirement on the states. But it heard Mr. Gideon's case and, changing its interpretation, decided in his favor. Mr. Gideon was given a new trial, with a lawyer on his side. This time he was acquitted.

The romance of the story is undiminished. The highest court of the land reached down to hear the case of one of its humblest citizens, and vindicated his claim. Then, in Mr. Gideon's second

#### Was His a Fair Trial?

As authorities in Florida prepared for the ritual of taking Willie Jasper Darden's life, they maintained that his conviction for a 1973 murder was based on "irrefutable evidence."

In fact the evidence is refutable — refutable by at least two witnesses who were not called at Mr. Darden's trial. But what is irrefutable is that Mr. Darden, a black, was tried before an elected white judge in an inflamed predominantly white community in rural Florida, prosecuted by a white district attorney, convicted by an all-white jury drawn from friends and neighbors of the victim, and sent to the electric chair by a white governor. Can anyone of any color truly believe that he could have gotten a fair trial under such circumstances?

— The Baltimore Evening Sun.

trial, Justice Black's vision of the lawyer's essential role was confirmed. Underneath the human story there was, and remains, a profound constitutional lesson. It is that the words written in 1787, and in the amendments afterward, are not frozen in their significance. They take meaning from the realities of every age.

The Sixth Amendment says defendants in federal criminal prosecutions "shall enjoy the right . . . to have the Assistance of Counsel." The original purpose of the clause was to prevent adoption of an old English practice barring defense lawyers altogether in felony cases. It had nothing to do with providing free lawyers for poor defendants.

If the Constitution were restricted in meaning to the "original intention" of its framers, therefore, Clarence Gideon would have lost his case. He had to overcome an argument of Federalism, too: that the guarantees in the Bill of Rights should apply only against the federal government, and should not be extended to the states.

By the time the Gideon case was decided, though, the principle of the right to counsel had overwhelmed those objections. Nearly everyone agreed with Justice Black that the poor could not have fair trials without lawyers, that the words of the Sixth Amendment should be read in that light and that they should be applied in state cases as well.

Attorney General Edwin Meese argues strongly that the Constitution should generally be held to its "original intention," and he questions application of the Bill of Rights to state matters. Yet he has no quarrel with the Gideon decision. Asked for comment on this anniversary, he said he felt that "representation by counsel in all criminal cases is essential to the fair and effective administration of justice."

The Gideon case shows, then, that the static approach to interpreting the Constitution is not in the end workable. It will not do to ignore realities. By 1963 everyone could see that what the criminal law had become, with all its complexities, made it impossible for an ordinary person to defend himself.

The reality of injustice remains, however. Too few lawyers represent poor defendants, and they are underpaid and grossly overworked. The most shocking examples are in capital cases. Anyone who has looked at the record of some of the 1,900 Americans now on death row knows that many had only the sketchiest representation at trial. In later appeals, when dedicated lawyers do help, it may be too late to correct the inadequacies of evidence.

Clarence Earl Gideon died in 1972. If the full promise of his case remains unfulfilled, as it does, the victory of principle still matters greatly. There is hope in a living Constitution.

The New York Times.



#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

##### In the Mideast, Readers and Viewers Join the Casualty List

For nearly three months, the media have devoted an enormous amount of space to lavish coverage of events on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip. But the question remains: Are not the readers and the captive TV audiences kept in the dark about the root causes of the violence and repression, and the truth about the parties' conflicting claims?

Film of the beating of two Palestinian stone-throwers by four Israeli soldiers has not enhanced the moral status of TV crews. As an American journalist aptly noted in the Jerusalem Post on March 3, Israelis asked themselves: "Why didn't they film how the soldier was hit in the face by a rock just a few minutes before?"

There has been a striking lack of proportion between the coverage of comparable events in Israel and in the Arab world. One example: Violent clashes occurred Jan. 20 in Morocco, at Fez. Three students were killed and 80 wounded. Le Monde noted on Jan. 23 that "Moroccan authorities seldom take the initiative of disclosing this sort of occurrence." By sticking to the rules of democracy, Israel suffered severe damage to its image.

Clashes between demonstrators and police in Armenia and Azerbaijan, with hundreds of casualties, passed with minimal coverage. The Soviet Union did not authorize any foreign media presence in these areas. A Scandinavian correspondent quoted a Soviet spokesman as saying, "The mere presence of foreign media can ignite disturbances."

It has been alleged that the Palestinians live under "unbearable" conditions. But primitive conditions in the refugees' quarters in Gaza are the sole responsibility of

the ethics of Switzerland." I ask: What is wrong with that?

I have lived in that country for 24 years, and I would be hard put to find a single instance where, in my dealings with Swiss authorities, schools, banks, businesses or people, I was confronted with an unethical attitude. The Swiss are hardworking, hardheaded and rich. Is that what riles Mr. Allen?

B. J. FERROUD-BENSON,  
Villars-sur-Glâne, Switzerland.

##### A More Important Job

James Paton (Letters, March 10) has a strange way of showing his admiration for Jesse Jackson. He proposes Mr. Jackson for the vice presidency or the ambassadorship to the United Nations, two of the most useless jobs in the country. At the same time, with an utterly arbitrary accusation of racism, he belittles A. M. Rosenthal's suggestion, in "A Good Job for the Man, and the Man for the Job" (Feb. 10), that Mr. Jackson be put in charge of America's war on drugs — a position that, if created, could and should be second in importance only to the presidency itself.

PETER J. FORNACCA,  
Milan.

##### Wimpondom vs. Twitwery

After reading about Vice President George Bush's recent campaign in the Southern primaries, I have decided that his biggest image problem is not that voters might see him as a wimp but that they will see him as a twit.

CHARI COANE,  
Milan.

##### No Lack of Swiss Ethics

No doubt Henry Allen is entitled to his prejudices in "New Hampshire: Look Behind the White Steeples" (Opinion, Feb. 12). But when he says of the New Hampshireites that "they exhibit

### The Electronics Revolution Has Become a Paper Tiger

By Edward Tenner

PRINCETON, New Jersey — Information technology was supposed to let us taper off paper. But we emphatically have not. The paperless office, the bookless library, the printless newspaper, the cashless, checkless society have gone the way of the Empire State Building's dinghies, the nuclear-powered convertible and the vitamin-pill diet.

Computers have created more paper, lots more paper, rather than less. Futurists have never liked paper, except in forms that nobody ever asked for, like disposable underwear. As early

#### MEANWHILE

as 1895 a pair of French satirists were predicting that the record player would bring the end of the book. Makers of personal computer hardware were equally unsympathetic. Not long ago they treated printers as boring peripherals. When IBM introduced its Personal Computer in 1981, it did not design to make a printer for it.

Paper took its revenge, however. Paper prices began to rise. So did the share prices of paper mills and office-supply makers. IBM's original printer contractor, Epson, now makes successfully competing microcomputers.

From 1959 to 1986, U.S. consumption of writing and printing paper increased from 6.85 million tons to 21.99 million, or 320 percent, while the real gross national product rose 280 percent. By one estimate, between 1981 and 1984 alone, American business use of paper grew from 850 billion pages to 1.4 trillion.

The West German ships that carry Mercedes and BMWs, Leitz and Zeiss instruments and Heidelberg printing presses to the United States return laden with waste paper for recycling. At last, an export in which the United States excels.

From 1936 to 1986, the volume of U.S. mail increased from 80 billion pieces a year to 146 billion and the Postal Service estimates volume of 170 billion by 1990. There are about 10 public electronic-mail networks, none of which has more than 30,000 subscribers.

The Information Industry Association, which includes most leading data-base services as well as print media, distributes news to its members by a weekly paper letter, not an on-line service.

Consumers are still avoiding the home computer-based services that some banks and brokerages began to offer with a flourish in the early 1980s. Old-fashioned checks are thriving. In 1985 U.S. banks processed 40 billion to 45 billion checks — more than 66 times the number of electronic transfers.

Credit cards may be plastic, but everything else about them is paper: a bank copy, a merchant copy and one or two customer copies, three or four sheets of carbon paper, a monthly statement with return envelope, and a check.

What happened to the assumption that electronics would replace paper? Why did almost nobody foresee that the microchip would be the best thing to happen to paper since governments got people to accept the stiff as money?

The writer is executive editor at Princeton University Press. This was adapted by The New York Times from an article in the March-April issue of Harvard Magazine.

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THE U.S. AND LATIN AMERICA: A bizarre convergence of events

U.S. Is Running Out of Policy Options

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Even with the long and tortured history of the Reagan administration's Central American policies, no one could have expected the bizarre convergence of events on Wednesday.

floor of the House of Representatives on Wednesday asserting that "the Republicans abandoned the contras to the politics of cynicism."

NEWS ANALYSIS

In the U.S. Capitol, congressional Democrats found themselves in the unusual position of blaming Republicans for letting down the Nicaraguan rebels.

At the same time, the special prosecutor in the Iran-contras case issued an indictment against four persons accused of illegally assisting the contras.

Then, that evening, the White House announced it was sending 3,200 U.S. troops to Honduras in an "emergency deployment readiness exercise" of unspecified duration.

At the same time, the special prosecutor, Lawrence E. Walsh, issued a long-awaited indictment against Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North and two others involved in the Iran-contras affair — the ultimate testimonial so far to the failure of their covert and apparently illegal program to finance the contras.

Now, more than at any other time in the contra program, it seems as if all the other options are failing.

All U.S. assistance to the contras ended two weeks ago, hobbling the rebel movement and, according to the Reagan administration, emboldening the Sandinists.

Sandinists Seem to Aim For Supplies

By Bernard E. Trainor
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Nicaraguan attack along the Honduran border appears primarily aimed against rebel supply bases in Honduras that support anti-government operations in northern Nicaragua, according to U.S. military officials.

The purpose of sending U.S. troops to Honduras is apparently to give at least psychological if not actual military support to Honduran forces trying to repel any Sand-

dist troops that have crossed the border. The White House said the exercise also was intended "as a signal to the governments and people of Central America of the seriousness with which the United States government views the current situation in the region."

The convergence of these events "may be ironic," said Representative Les Aspin, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, "but I don't think it was done with malice aforethought. I think it was coincidence."

It may be coincidence, but for years the White House has warned that the contras were the only thing restraining the Sandinists from military adventurism and keeping U.S. forces out of combat.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz warned in 1985 that members of Congress who voted against financing the rebels "may be hastening the day when the threat will grow, and we will be faced with an agonizing choice about the use of American combat troops."

On the occasion of his indictment, Colonel North said, "It is a sad irony that the decision to indict me should occur today, a day in which the Communists in Nicaragua have invaded a democratic neighbor."

Some in Congress said they suspected that Mr. Reagan's actions might have been just one more theatrical attempt to win renewed contra aid. "An incursion is another way to justify increased military

assistance to the contras," said Senator Christopher J. Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut.

The last time the White House accused the Sandinists of invading Honduras — in March 1986, at the height of another contra aid debate — the Reagan administration declared an emergency and U.S. Army helicopters airlifted Honduran troops to the border area.

This time though, the House speaker, Jim Wright, who leads the House opposition to renewing aid, said that if the reports of a Sandinist incursion were true, "that would be a very serious matter and would introduce an element of gravity that could profoundly alter the situation" and perhaps shift the balance in Congress toward renewing some form of aid to the rebels.

As Mr. Reagan's time in office dwindled, renewed aid to the contras is far from assured, and peace negotiations drag on with little apparent progress.

For years, administration officials who have been involved with Central American policy have said they did not believe Mr. Reagan would be willing to end his presidency leaving the Nicaragua problem unsolved.



Sandinist soldiers on maneuvers in northern Nicaragua, 40 miles south of the Honduran border.

Honduras. The Coco River marks the border in the area and must be crossed to enter Honduras. In the past, Sandinist troops have often crossed the border to attack contra forces on the Honduran side, but the raids were short.

The Hondurans usually ignored the border crossings, but at the urging of the United States they took military action twice in 1986. In March 1986, they moved troops to the border, and in December of that year they bombed the Sandinists along the border.

An American official said the Sandinists would probably withdraw to their own side once they have disrupted contra supply lines. But the official said he was puzzled by the timing and size of the Sandinist attack. He said it could back-

fire on the Sandinists if Congress reacted by approving renewed aid to the contras.

Contra officials say their forces are harassing the Sandinists with ambushes rather than fighting pitched battles. Casualties do not appear to be very high on either side as a result of these tactics.

There are reports, however, of Sandinist soldiers being wounded by unmarked mines they themselves planted in the area last spring.

The Sandinists reportedly started their offensive by infiltrating reconnaissance units into the Bocay River area to determine the location and activity of the contras and to screen the buildup of Sandinist forces around the mining town of Bonanza, 175 miles north-east of Managua. Bonanza was the

scene of a successful contra attack in December.

The Sandinists then launched specially trained counterinsurgency battalions in a pincer movement to encircle the contras and to close in on San Andrés de Bocay from opposite directions.

Troops in the northern pincer were flown in helicopters to a landing zone inside Nicaragua along the border. This force is said to be now advancing south inside Honduras.

The other unit advanced to the border on foot and crossed it from the south.

There are conflicting reports on the number of Sandinist soldiers involved in the operation. Some estimates put the number as high as 7,500 while others are as low as 2,500.

Order to Deploy Caught Pentagon Off Guard

By Molly Moore
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The White House order late Wednesday night to send more than 3,200 U.S. combat troops to Honduras caught Pentagon leaders by surprise and left several officials angry that they were not informed of the decision.

It was a stormy conclusion to a long day of confusion and consternation.

Although the decision to send U.S. troops to Honduras was made during an afternoon meeting at the White House, the orders to deploy the troops were not issued until the U.S. government received a formal request from Honduras, according to Pentagon officials.

after top Pentagon spokesmen went home with assurances from the White House that the final orders would not come until Thursday morning.

The orders to deploy two battalions of the army's 82d Airborne Division and two battalions of the Seventh Infantry Light Division were given about 9 P.M. But no one at the White House called senior Pentagon officials. When reporters sought their reaction, Defense Department officials were left sputtering and fuming.

The Pentagon spokesman, Fred S. Hoffman, began hastily assembling his staff to alert the press pool that was to accompany the units to Honduras.

lagon throughout the day. Some military leaders opposed sending any troops to Honduras, fearing a negative public reaction.

"The military does not like going in without specific orders and objectives," a military official said.

The rounds of meetings among officials of the White House, Defense Department, State Department and National Security Council took place with the two highest-ranking Pentagon officials out of town.

Defense Secretary Frank C. Carlucci was in Bern, meeting with Soviet defense officials, and Admiral William J. Crowe Jr., chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was on leave. Although both men were in telephone contact with administration officials, the face-to-face discussions were left to their deputies.

U.S. Is Unsure if Rebellion Hurt Noriega

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Senior administration officials say the coup attempt against General Manuel Antonio Noriega demonstrated deepening division within the Panamanian military, his principal base of support.

But the officials said they were uncertain whether the failed rebellion would weaken General Noriega's hold on power.

"It doesn't advance policy in that a failed attempt can be seen as a sign of Noriega's strength," a senior State Department official said.

The unsuccessful coup attempt Wednesday seemed to take U.S. officials by surprise. The United States denied any involvement.

Although officials stressed that they were still assessing the significance of the rebellion, it demonstrated the unpredictability of events in Panama and raised new questions about Reagan administration strategy.

Washington has gambled that by imposing a variety of economic and political pressures on Panama, it can help push General Noriega from power while maintaining the integrity of the Panamanian Defense Forces.

The disintegration of these forces could lead to a protracted power struggle whose outcome might be detrimental to U.S. interests in Panama. State Department analysts said. Or, several senior administration officials said, a successful coup by a right-wing faction of the military could usher in another repressive government that might blame the United States for Panama's current crisis.

A senior official at the State Department, which is taking the lead in promoting an active policy to remove the Panamanian leader, tried to cast the rebellion in a positive light.

The official expressed the hope that it would embolden others in Panama to speak out against Gen-

eral Noriega. He acknowledged, however, that "it would not be a good thing for the Defense Forces to be split apart."

Despite General Noriega's refusal thus far to agree to any proposals for his departure, the Reagan administration and several Latin American governments hope that he will embrace a Spanish offer of political asylum.

The Pentagon, which has been urging a more cautious approach, is not convinced that General Noriega is ready to relinquish power.

"All this shows is that the coup is over and that the man is still in control," a senior Pentagon official said. "I don't know what other conclusions you can draw."

The Spanish offer of asylum is contingent on U.S. assurances that the United States will not seek the extradition of the general from Spain to stand trial on charges related to drug trafficking.

Leon Kellner, the U.S. attorney who obtained the indictment of General Noriega in Miami on Feb. 5, said Wednesday in testimony to the Senate International Narcotics Control Caucus that the Justice Department had told him there was no plan to dismiss the indictment.

A Justice Department spokesman, Terry Eastland, said that Mr. Kellner's remarks accurately reflected the department's position.

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# 'Sharpeville 6' Granted A Stay of Execution by High Court in Pretoria

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Service

PRETORIA — Five men and a woman condemned to death for the 1984 mob murder of a local black official were granted a stay of execution by the Supreme Court on Thursday, 15 hours before they were scheduled to be hanged at the Pretoria Central Prison.

The reprieve came shortly after a powerful car bomb exploded outside a magistrate's court and police station in nearby Krugersdorp, killing three persons and wounding 20. It also came as demonstrations began in several parts of the country demanding clemency for the six black defendants, known collectively as the "Sharpeville Six."

The police said that a fugitive white member of the outlawed African National Congress, Heinrich Johannes Grosskopf, was responsible for the car bombing. The ANC, along with many heads of state and the United Nations, had urged President Pieter W. Botha to grant clemency to the condemned.

W.J. Human, the acting Supreme Court justice who convicted and sentenced the defendants in 1985, ordered a four-week stay of execution on the basis of new evidence, presented by the defense Wednesday, that a prosecution witness may have given perjured testimony.

The condemned, who have been on death row in Pretoria Prison for more than a year, have until April 18 to present arguments for the reopening of their trial.

Justice Human said that had he known about a written statement made by the witness claiming that he had been assaulted by the police and forced to give false evidence, he would have allowed cross-examination that could have affected the outcome of the trial.

The courtroom erupted in cheers as the decision was announced. Mr. Botha refused Monday to commute the death sentences, and the six were informed that they would be hanged at 6 A.M. Friday, along with a black man sentenced to death for the 1985 "necklace" murder of a suspected collaborator in Fort Elizabeth.

"Necklacing" is an execution ritual in which a gasoline-soaked tire is placed around the neck of a suspected informant or collaborator and set on fire.

On Wednesday, Mr. Botha told the Anglican archbishop of Cape Town, Desmond M. Tutu, that he would not intervene in the hang-

ings. But he said that if new evidence arose, it would be reviewed in court.

The six were convicted of participating in a mob attack on the home of Khuzwayo Jacob Dlamini, deputy mayor of Sharpeville, on Sept. 3, 1984, at the start of the worst period of civil unrest in South Africa. During the rioting over rent increases in the townships south of Johannesburg, four black councilmen were killed.

Evidence at the trial showed that about 100 people surrounded Mr. Dlamini's house and forced him out with a barrage of rocks and fire bombs. He was then stoned, doused with gasoline and set on fire.

The six who were scheduled to hang were Mojalefa Sefatsa, 32; Reid Mokotena, 24; Oupa Diniiso, 32; Duma Khumalo, 28; Francis Mokgesi, 30; and Theresa Ramasimolwa, 32.

The case generated controversy because neither in the original judgment nor in an Appeals Court decision handed down two years later were any of the defendants found to have contributed directly to Mr. Dlamini's death.

The courts, however, held that the six, as members of the mob, had a "common purpose" with the murderers and therefore were guilty of murder.

The judge, in announcing his decision Thursday, emphasized that he was granting the stay on the relatively narrow legal grounds pertaining to the admissibility of cross-examination of the witness and not as a challenge to the principle of "common purpose."

The police said that the car bombing in Krugersdorp had killed three blacks, including a security policeman.

A police spokesman said that the authorities had obtained information that Mr. Grosskopf, the son of a professor at the University of Stellenbosch, was involved in the explosion. The police immediately offered a \$25,000 reward for information leading to his arrest.

**Firm to Rehire Miners**  
Anglo American Corp., South Africa's largest company, said Thursday that it would reinstate 9,000 gold miners dismissed during a strike last year, Reuters reported from Johannesburg. More than 40,000 miners were dismissed during the three-week strike, but some already had been rehired.

# Afghan Pullout Is Still Firm, Moscow Says

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union said Thursday that it remained committed to withdrawing its troops from Afghanistan despite problems forging a formal agreement at talks in Geneva.

But a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Vadim P. Perfilov, said that if an agreement was not signed during the current round of talks, the timetable and other aspects of the withdrawal of an estimated 115,000 Soviet troops would be determined by the Soviet Union and Afghanistan independent of terms informally agreed to in Geneva.

Pakistan has recently insisted on formation of a transitional government to replace the pro-Moscow leadership in Kabul.

The United States has been backing calls for an end to Kremlin military aid to the Afghan government over the United States is bound to cease weapons deliveries to the rebels.

Those conditions have held up agreement on ending the conflict.

# Israelis Test Arab Leadership By Ordering New Shop Hours

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — In an effort to display authority in the occupied West Bank, the Israeli Army ordered Palestinian shops closed and bulldozed olive groves Thursday as part of its newest measures to curb a 14-week revolt that has claimed more than 90 lives.

The Israeli Air Force, meanwhile, struck targets southeast of Beirut, killing a Palestinian guerrilla, in an apparent reprisal for a rocket attack Wednesday on northern Israel.

Two Israeli soldiers were sentenced to jail Thursday for trying to bury four Palestinians alive in the occupied West Bank, military officials said, according to a Reuters report from Tel Aviv.

The soldiers were accused of forcing the Palestinians to lie on the ground and covering them with earth using a bulldozer. Villagers later dug them out unconscious. A military court sentenced Private Yair Nissimi to two and a half months in jail. Private Dror Sgan-Cohen received a two-month sentence.

In Jaffa, three other soldiers went on trial charged with brutality in the beating of two Palestinian demonstrators in Nablus last

month in an incident filmed by an American television crew. Merchants in the West Bank towns of Tulkarem, Nablus, Bethlehem, Jericho and Jenin said soldiers had ordered them to keep their stores closed until midday and told them they would be permitted to open them in the afternoon.

The clandestine leadership of the Palestinian uprising in the West Bank and Gaza Strip permits storekeepers to open only for three hours per day, in most places in the morning. The Israeli order seemed designed to challenge the power of the Palestinian leadership.

Witnesses said many owners decided to remain closed all day. "We're caught between the hammer and the anvil," Israel Radio quoted a Bethlehem shopkeeper as saying.

In the West Bank town of Ramallah, meanwhile, witnesses said soldiers guarded a bulldozer flattening olive trees alongside a road where a Jewish settler's bus was burned out last week after a gasoline-bomb attack by Palestinians.

The measures reflected a drive by the Israeli authorities to couple military tactics against protesters with economic and other sanctions. Fuel supplies to the West Bank

have been severed. The Gaza Strip is under overnight curfew from 10 P.M. to 3 A.M., travel between the two occupied areas has been restricted and international telephone links with them have been cut.

In Lebanon, four Israeli warplanes were reported to have fired five rockets at a hilltop base belonging to the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine in a Druze Moslem area nine miles (15 kilometers) southeast of Beirut. It was the second Israeli air strike into Lebanon this month.

**Shamir Stands Firm**  
Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel ended his four-day visit to Washington on Thursday the way he started it — firmly opposed to a U.S. peace plan for the Middle East, Reuters reported from Washington.

Despite urgings from President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz to compromise, there were no signs that Mr. Shamir had dropped his opposition to the plan.

Mr. Shamir had breakfast with Mr. Shultz at the State Department and then met legislators on Capitol Hill before leaving for Los Angeles,



Major General Carl Steiner, the commander of the 82d Airborne Division, before departing for Honduras on Thursday.

# Military Put In Control of Utilities In Panama

By Larry Rohter  
New York Times Service

PANAMA CITY — In an effort to restore order after an attempted military coup and widespread civil disturbances Wednesday, the government put public utilities under military control on Thursday and ordered a curfew in Colon, Panama's second-largest city.

The measures were imposed after three days of widening popular unrest blocked streets in the capital, and strikes by utility workers cut off electricity and water.

At electrical plants and hospitals in Panama City, as well as in the streets, soldiers were on guard. Leaders of the electrical workers' union said some employees were being forced to work at gunpoint.

Large parts of the capital were without electricity, preventing many stores and government offices from opening. No clashes between troops and demonstrators were reported, and most neighborhoods appeared calm.

There was little new information about the unsuccessful attempt on Wednesday to overthrow the military leader, General Manuel Antonio Noriega.

The coup attempt was led by Colonel Leonidas Macias, the head of the military police. He and four other senior officers, arrested with him were reported to be alive and in custody.

Agencies put under military control included the electrical, water and sewer, telephone, port, railroad, airport, hospital and postal services.

Workers at these agencies have been on strike because the government has been unable to pay them. Despite the decree, union leaders vowed to continue work stoppages until they received their salaries in cash.

On March 3, the government acknowledged it could no longer meet its financial obligations and ordered banks to close.

In Colon, a dusk-to-dawn curfew was in effect. The city has been the scene of widespread looting and street clashes, as residents without food have broken into grocery stores and warehouses.

# TROOPS: Show of Force

(Continued from Page 1)

who has supported the peace plan drafted by President Oscar Arias Sanchez of Costa Rica, said sending U.S. combat troops to the area was unjustified.

Not all Democrats agreed, and the leader of the Senate Republicans, Bob Dole of Kansas, sprang to Mr. Reagan's defense, declaring that Nicaraguan rebels were being overrun and "slaughtered by the hundreds."

Mr. Shultz said, "It is important for people to know the United States will fight, but we don't plan to get involved in any military way."

Mr. Shultz gave this scenario: Intelligence efforts detected preparations for a Nicaraguan offensive beginning March 1.

First contact between the Sandinistas and contras inside Honduras came on March 10.

On Tuesday, the contras reported heavy fighting and attacks from Nicaraguan bombers inside Honduras.

On Wednesday, "we saw a presence of 1,600 to 2,000 Sandinista troops" in Honduras aided by bombers and helicopters.

# VIRUS: Spreading Infection in Computers Is a Sick Joke for U.S. Firms

(Continued from Page 1)

clock, was activated. He said the virus displayed its message and in his case was not harmless — it destroyed his computer's operating system file and work he was preparing.

Other Macintosh owners who had installed the Aldus program or had been contaminated with the rogue program from other sources presumably saw the same message when they turned on their computers on March 2. If they did not operate their computer that day, the message did not appear later and no damage was done.

Mr. Canter said he believed he had brought the program home on a floppy disk he had obtained at a Canadian computer user group meeting in Montreal. He received a new computer game for the Macintosh and believes the rogue program was embedded within the game.

Back home, he apparently played the game and happened to play the game and happened to play the game to his Macintosh.

Mr. Canter said that the incident had damaged his business relationship with Aldus.

"I just don't believe someone would write a program like this unless it's for a mischievous purpose," he said. "For the average user it's a real loss. As a whole to this industry, it's an unbelievably damaging thing."

The MacMag magazine programmers said the program had been spread both by diskette and over online information services such as CompuServe.

Mr. Brandon said the program had been placed on several Macintosh computers in the magazine's office for several days in December. He denied that MacMag had intentionally distributed the program.

He said the program was written as an experiment to see how far the virus would travel and to illustrate the widespread practice of software piracy. The program ultimately infected several hundred thousand

Macintosh computers. Mr. Brandon said.

"We've prevented software piracy," he said. "We've made people aware of it."

Aldus officials said the virus contaminated a master program disk and had inadvertently been widely distributed as part of a three-day production run of the program, manufactured in early February.

The company said the number of copies of the program in customers' hands was in the "low thousands." Aldus said it was not planning a product recall but intended to offer customers the option of exchanging their infected diskettes.

The company said it had changed its software production procedures as a result of the incident. "It's like when your home is burglarized," said Kerri McConnell, an Aldus product manager. "You buy an alarm system. We're doing more fail-safe checking and we're putting in more safeguards."

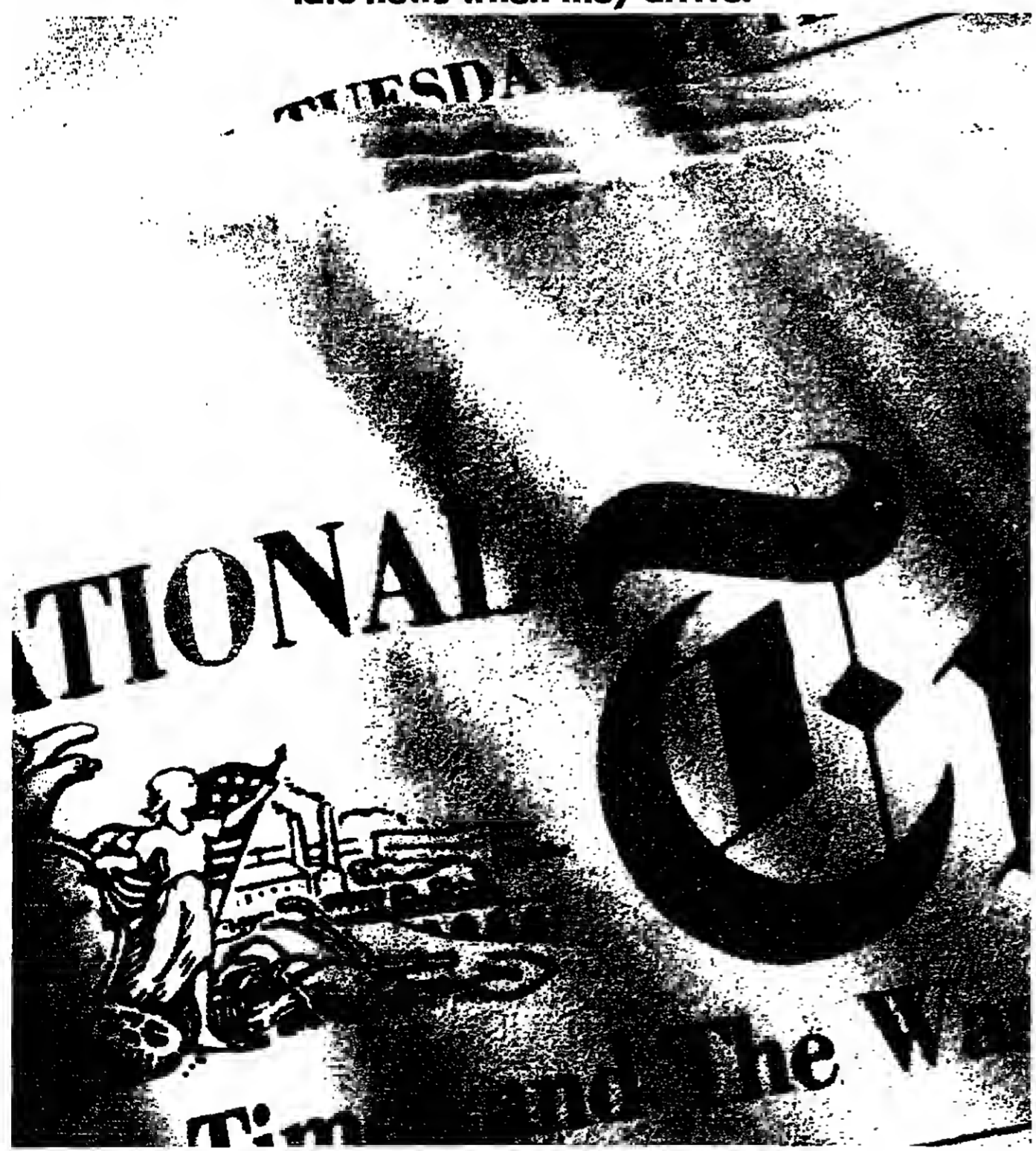
Other software publishers said they were taking steps to prevent a similar occurrence.

The threat of viruses is likely to alter the way companies develop software in the future. "I can see spending more of our development time trying to counteract terrorism," Mr. McConnell said.

Publishers said the task of defending against viruses as well as eliminating more traditional software "bugs" had become a highly complex process because source code — instructions written by programmers — for advanced personal computer applications can frequently grow to more than 400,000 lines of code.

"We've separated the software development process from quality assurance and testing," said Roy Folk, an executive vice president at the Ashton-Tate Co. in Torrance, California, "but would I guarantee that there is no way that somebody could beat us? I wouldn't say that."

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# SPRATLY: Asians Are Uneasy

(Continued from Page 1)

ippines and the bases in Vietnam used by Soviet forces.

Ownership of portions of the Spratlys is contested by Taiwan, the Philippines and Malaysia, as well as by China and Vietnam.

The Chinese naval presence is "intended to demonstrate a convincing capability to secure and protect Beijing's claims to sovereignty over the Spratlys," said Chang Pao Min, a specialist on Vietnam-China relations at the University of Singapore.

"The Chinese are showing their military muscles," he added. Western military sources said that Chinese warplanes did not have the range to provide extensive air cover for Spratly operations.

In 1974, in the closing stages of the Vietnam War, Chinese forces seized control of the Paracels, another contested island group in the South China Sea, north of the Spratlys and much closer to China. The Paracels had been occupied by troops of the former government of South Vietnam.

The southernmost part of the Spratlys is about 1,500 kilometers (900 miles) from the Chinese mainland, near territory of the Philippines, Malaysia, Brunei and Indonesia.

Vietnam and the non-Communist nations, Mr. Chang said, "do not want to see China moving so close to their shores." He said that was a reason that these nations had occupied some islands in the group.

Although under Communist rule, Vietnam is at odds with China over Cambodia and other issues. China and Vietnam fought a brief border war in 1979 after Vietnam sent its forces into Cambodia to overthrow the Khmer Rouge regime, which had close ties with China.

Mr. Wanandi said China's assertion of naval strength in the Spratlys also might be intended to put pressure on Vietnamese forces to withdraw from Cambodia by opening up another front.

Control over potential oil and gas resources is also a factor in the contest for the Spratlys, analysts suggested.

Chandran Jesurun, a research fellow at the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore, said that countries occupying the Spratlys would have a legal basis under international law for claiming control of any offshore oil, gas, mineral and fisheries resources out to a distance of 200 nautical miles.

Vietnam reunited under Communist control since 1975, claims sovereignty over all of both the Paracels and Spratlys. So do China and Taiwan.

Malaysia and the Philippines claim some of the Spratly Islands close to their territory.

Dr. Chang said that about two dozen of the 50 Spratly atolls and reefs could support a permanent garrison.

Western diplomats said that since the early 1980s, Malaysia had spent about \$6 million to develop a habitable military base on Swallow Reef about 90 miles off the coast of Malaysian territory on the northern coast of Borneo.

The Philippines has put troops on eight of the disputed islands. In November, Beijing described the



Philippine action as a violation of China's territorial rights.

Vietnam is reported to have stationed soldiers on about a dozen of the atolls in the Spratly chain, including Sin Cowe, where Monday's clash occurred.

# Media Group Assails Noriega on Press Curbs

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The American Newspaper Publishers' Association has sent a cable to the Panamanian military leader, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, criticizing his actions involving the press.

The association, which is based in Washington, sent a cable on Wednesday that said in part: "The American Newspaper Publishers' Association, on behalf of its 1,400 member newspapers, strongly protests your actions to close La Prensa, other newspapers and radio stations, confiscate newspapers coming into Panama, including The Miami Herald, USA Today, The Wall Street Journal, Daily Las Americas, the International Herald Tribune and no doubt others; and to detain, expel or bar journalists."

# U.S. Presidential Race

## The Next Hurdles

These are the major tests facing both parties' presidential candidates in coming weeks.

Date	Event	Delegates
March 19	Kansas Democratic Caucuses	39
March 22	Democrats Abroad Primary	7
March 26	Michigan Democratic Caucuses	138
March 29	Connecticut Democratic Primary	52
Connecticut Republican Primary	35	
April 4	Colorado Democratic Caucuses	45
April 5	Wisconsin Democratic Primary	81
Wisconsin Republican Primary	47	
April 15	Minnesota Republican Convention	24
April 16	Arizona Democratic Caucuses	36
Maine Republican Convention	22	
April 19	New York Democratic Primary	255
New York Republican Primary	102	
April 23	Nevada Republican Convention	20
April 25	Utah Democratic Caucuses	23
April 26	Pennsylvania Democratic Primary	178
Pennsylvania Republican Primary	78	
April 28-30	Alaska Republican Convention	19

Source: AP

# IMPACT: Bush Foes See an Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

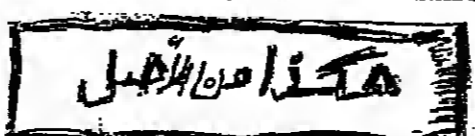
Mr. Haig's attacks. Mr. Haig has dropped out of the race.

But Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, a Democratic candidate, offered on Wednesday a sample of the criticism that Mr. Bush faces in the fall.

"George Bush has already pleaded guilty to exercising bad judgment in what turned out to be the biggest American foreign policy

debacle in decades," he said. "That's enough for me. More than the actions of Colonel North or any of the others indicted today, I think Mr. Bush's admission of poor judgment at a critical time can and should be a topic of debate in the fall."

Edward J. Rollins, a Republican political consultant, said the scandal could be a problem because it will allow Democrats to go on the offensive on a foreign policy issue.





# WEEKEND

- Sydney's Powerhouse
- Broadway in Moscow
- International Guide

International Herald Tribune

## CRITICS' CHOICE

LONDON

### Thyssen-Bornemisza Collection



Amid continuing uncertainty about their ultimate home, more than 50 Old Master paintings from the collection of Baron Heinrich Thyssen-Bornemisza have gone on show at The Royal Academy. At a press conference, the present baron, Hans Heinrich, said that a solution to the problem of housing the collection permanently had for the moment defeated him. It has outgrown its current home, the Villa Favorita in Lugano, and the Swiss government has refused to fund an extension to house 800 paintings. Thyssen has been in discussions with Spain about transferring the collection to the Prado on a temporary basis, and this week the Spanish minister of culture, Javier Solana, was quoted as saying that an agreement had been reached. However, simultaneously in London, the baron was saying that no decision had been made. Additions of the past 20 years are at the Royal Academy, including "Warwick Castle" by Canaletto and "Woman of Samaria" by Ducio di Buoninsegna. A portrait of the current baron by Lucian Freud and a bust of his father are at the opening of the exhibition, the highlight of which is a group of 11 Renaissance portraits of the Italian, Flemish and German schools. Among these is the famous Memling "Portrait of a Young Man." Centerpiece of the exhibition is the portrait of Henry VIII by Hans Holbein, bought from Earl Spencer, father of the Princess of Wales—a factor cited by lobbyists who would like to see the collection brought to Britain, until June 12.

## NEW YORK

### Celebration of Silent Film

The flamboyant film productions of Cecil B. De Mille, D.W. Griffith and other early filmmakers are illustrated in "Epics and Icons of the Silent Film Era," an exhibition of more than 200 items from the period 1907 to 1926, at the New York Public Library, in the Lincoln Center until May 25. Included are original photographs, advertisements, theater programs, recordings and film clips from the library's collection. The D.W. Griffith epic "Intolerance" (1916) is given liberal treatment, while "Nero and the Burning of Rome" (1908) is the oldest film represented. Other exhibits are devoted to "Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," with Rudolph Valentino, Cecil B. De Mille's 1924 "Ten Commandments" and the 1913 "Quo Vadis." A lecture-series accompanied by the showing of some of the films is also planned. Admission is free. Until May 25.



## THE HAGUE

### Largest-Ever Mondrian Show

The Hague Municipal Museum has organized a three-month show of 250 Mondrian paintings—the largest exhibition of work by the artist, whose career spanned more than 50 years. It reveals that Mondrian, regarded as a pioneer of 20th-century art for his linear canvases, shared in his early career a fascination with light and landscape similar to van Gogh's. "One of the purposes of the exhibition is to change the image the public has of Mondrian," said Henk Overduin, the museum's associate director. Realistic flower drawings, haunting Impressionist moonlight scenes, sensual female figures and Cubist still-lives hang alongside the pure abstract paintings that strongly influenced modern design and architecture. The Hague museum owns the largest public collection of Mondrians. They were a gift from the artist's one-time landlord, Solomon Sljpers, who accepted paintings in lieu of money from his impoverished tenant and became his close friend. They are supplemented by works loaned by the Janis family of New York, who own the largest private collection of Mondrian's work.

## VIENNA

### The Great Experiment



"Art and Revolution," at the Museum für Angewandte Kunst until May 15, is a vast survey of Russian and Soviet art from 1910 to 1932, with more than 700 works and objects by 240 artists assembled from 35 Soviet museums and numerous private collections. The turbulent period of little more than two decades ranges from the emergence of avant-garde art to the early Stalin era, years rich in artistic and social experimentation. Cubism, Abstraction, Constructivism, Suprematism, Agitprop, Socialist Realism are all represented: besides painting, lithography and sculpture, there is a substantial section devoted to architecture, posters promoting everything from literacy to movies, fabric design, porcelain, and even street decorations. A rich selection of scenic and costume design includes an unrealized El Lissitzky stage and auditorium model for a production in Meyerhold's theater. Natalia Goncharova's stage design for Rimsky-Korsakov's "Golden Cockerel" and Mayakovsky's for his own "Mystery Bouffle," and costume designs by Bakst ("The Blue God," shown here) and Roerich ("Prince Igor").

### Fellini Retrospective

The Austrian Film Museum in the Albertina is showing, until April 4, a retrospective of the films of Federico Fellini, as well as an exhibition of the director's drawings. The 24 films scheduled in the retrospective range in time from "Luce del Varieta" (1950, co-directed by Alberto Lattuada) to "Intervista" (1987).

## Gurgle, Gurgle: Movie Baby Boom

by Delia Ephron

Men and women do not fall in love with each other in the movies anymore. They fall in love with babies. Babies are the new lovers—unpredictable, uncontrollable, impossible and irresistible.

In "Baby Boom," one of a recent onslaught of baby-centered movies, J.C. dumps her dreary yuppie boyfriend and high-pressure job for baby Elizabeth; in "Three Men and a Baby," Jack, Michael and Peter give up their carefree single life for 3-month-old Mary.

To whom do we owe this baby craze? I suppose we can rule out Princess Di. And I suppose that the visible television pregnancies of Cybill Shepherd, Jane Pauley and Joan Lunden are the evidence rather than the cause. Perhaps the baby boomers are responsible. They are having babies now after putting it off; and, as usual, they want everyone to be into what they're into. Or perhaps the reason is a general disillusionment with the joys of love between adults.

There are too many knocked-about singles. For them, perhaps, babies are the last romantic frontier, their last chance at love. "Do you want a child?" is now a first-date question.

"Baby Boom" and "Three Men and a Baby" fall neatly into the romantic comedy genre: The odd couple—mismatched but meant for each other—"meet cute," fight each other and the odds, but end up together. Only there's a twist. One of the lovers is in diapers. Ah, yes, diapers. We'll get to that shortly.

A closer look at these films reveals, however, that the odd couple is not quite as mismatched as it first seemed. A grown-up is not actually falling in love with a baby. A baby masquerading as a grown-up is falling in love with a baby. And the message of these movies—as well as of "She's Having a Baby," which chronicles the angst of a young suburban husband—is that only a baby can make a baby grow up.

The main characters in these films share certain traits. They are unmarried, childless and have successful careers. Diane Keaton's J.C. is married to her job; the men in "Three Men and a Baby" are more committed to their jobs than they are to any female. Jake of "She's Having a Baby" is so contemptuous of his life and his wife, so resentful, that he can be considered to be sharing his life only in a superficial way. Emotionally, he is identical

to the others, which is to say, crippled. They are all narcissists, unable to care for anyone but themselves. And they have one other thing in common: They are stupid. But we don't know this until the baby comes along. Which brings us to the diapers.

It is pretty hard to make a mistake when diapering a baby. About the only way a person can go wrong is to put the diaper on backward, a condition that neither the diaper nor the diaperer is likely to notice. But these college-educated characters are unable to figure it out. The tape sticks like the tar baby to J.C. (in fact, tape on diapers is like masking tape and only really adheres securely to the plastic of the diaper). In "Three Men and a Baby," Tom Selleck's Peter, an architect, after being utterly puzzled by the construction of what he is about to attempt, fails miserably: The diaper falls off.

In reality, both J.C.'s and Peter's comic failures are considerably harder to achieve than success, but the point is made. These professionally competent people are incompetent when it comes to real life. J.C. does not even know that babies eat baby food and that it is sold in little jars in the supermarket. She makes Elizabeth inguini with fresh Farnese cheese. And the three men of "Three Men and a Baby" have never heard of baby-sitting services, so they take the baby on a drug bust with them.

After feeding them, changing them, putting them to bed and being utterly seduced by their adorableness, these characters fall in love with their charges (the implication is that they are falling truly in love for the first time), and the audience gets the standard love montage. While a pop song plays on the soundtrack, the couple indulges in various romantic activities, like going to baby gym class. By the end of "Baby Boom" and "Three Men and a Baby," the characters have attained adulthood by accepting the responsibility of parenthood. Their narcissism is cured.

In "She's Having a Baby," Jake does not actually have to be a father to grow up. The pregnancy and birth are sufficient. His love montage—the first romantic moments we see between his wife and him—consists of such stirring shots as the two of them in natural childbirth class. Then, after a few harrowing moments involving the actual birth of the child, he is transformed. He realizes that his life, which he has hated up to now, and so have we, has been nirvana. Children are not romantic, so there are

Continued on page 11



Steve Guttenberg in "Three Men and a Baby": Babies are the last romantic frontier.



From "Einmarsch" by the Laokoon Group: Drunk Coral performs a tango in the horizontal position.

## Specter of Anschluss Haunts Vienna Stage

by David Stevens

VIENNA — The current commemorations of the 50th anniversary of Austria's annexation by Hitler's Germany, heightened by the bitter controversy over President Kurt Waldheim's wartime activities, have been an ongoing drama in themselves. But the Viennese are at all times a theatergoing populace, and one sign that this painful confrontation with the past is more than a formality has been in the theater, dance and music programs, where the specter of the Anschluss and the Nazi years has figured heavily this season.

Take the revival at the Burgtheater of Rolf Hochhuth's "The Deputy," which raised a storm of controversy when it was first performed 25 years ago for its criticism of the pope and the Roman Catholic Church for silence in the face of the Holocaust. The premiere of this new production was disrupted by shouts and whistling from radical rightists, drawing a counterforce of "Nazis get out" and applause from the majority of the audience.

A couple of days later, at a commemorative concert in the State Opera, Cardinal Franz König conceded in a brief speech that the church had indeed not done enough to oppose Nazism. But a more effective evocation of 50 years ago was made by Claus Helmut Drese, the State Opera director, who simply read off a roster of names of artists who were never again heard in that house (Bruno Walter, Lotte Lehmann, Josef Krips, et al.) or whose music was not heard again here until after 1945 (Berg, Krenek, Schoenberg, et al.), members of the Vienna Philharmonic and employees of the State Opera who died in concentration camps.

He recalled that shortly after the Anschluss a gala performance of Beethoven's "Fidelio" was put on in honor of Generalfeldmarschall Hermann Göring, and that Wagner, Hitler's favorite, dominated the opera repertory of the war years. "Music cannot fight its misuse," Drese added. The concert was made up mostly of music written in exile—Ernst Krenek's symphony taken from his opera "Pallas Athene Weint" and Arnold Schoenberg's brief but powerful work for speaker and orchestra, "A Survivor From Warsaw."

Tanz '88, the biennial Vienna dance festival, commissioned a new work from the small, Bavaria-based avant-garde Laokoon Group to be given on the anniversary of the Einmarsch, the march into Austria by Hitler's troops. The result, titled "Einmarsch," aroused enough curiosity to fill the theater in the Secession for two performances for what turned out to be, not the saber-rattling suggested by the title, but a small-scale psychodrama of a world turning had, decorated mostly by an almost jocular and nostalgic evocation of the music and dance of the 1930s.

The Laokoon Group is essentially a team of an English choreographer, Rosamund Gilmore, and a German composer, Franz Hummel, and Gilmore's work so far seems to put her in the dance-theater line repre-

and other dances of the era—the most hilarious is when Coral, thoroughly sloshed, slides onto the floor and performs a solo tango entirely in the horizontal position.

A menacing note enters the dialogue, Bernd, rushing from chair to chair in a tour de force of mime and acting, plays all the characters in a sinister dinner conversation: "I was in Dachau... Arrested?... No, Doctor..." The friends turn nasty to one another. Suggestions are made as to what the next regime will do to Jews, homosexuals and scrounging foreigners. The audience is invited again on the journey, but this time, "We know now where we want to go." Sounds of the masses in the Heldenplatz cheering Hitler in 1938 pour from the radio as the back of the theater is opened up to show 1988 Vienna life, passing cars and all—an eerie, time-melting juxtaposition.

Another highlight of the dance festival was a revival of "Orpheus," a ballet for which Hans Werner Henze wrote one of his richest and densest scores for a retelling of the legend based on a poetic scenario by Edward Bond. The world premiere in Stuttgart was choreographed by William Forsythe, but for the Vienna version two years ago, Gerhard Brunner, director of the State Opera ballet, persuaded Ruth Berghaus, who is mainly known for her operatic stagings but who began as a dancer and choreographer, to stage the work.

Nothing about this "Orpheus" is easy to read, not Henze's score nor Berghaus's hermetic, expressionist choreography, nor designer Hans Dieter Schaal's urban landscape of a Hell, but it is full of events and psychological incident that are fascinating even when obscure. Bond's text brings the legend into the 20th century: "After the war a philosopher said / In this hell Orpheus should be silent / Let no poet speak," and in the final verse, "There are still fools with power / But I have watched fools lose power / I learned how they lost it / And therefore this world should be praised / In music." There is nothing explicitly referential to commemorations of 50 years ago, yet in context this "Orpheus" works like a metaphor for Holocaust.

The spoken theater can be more explicit, even when it predates the events in question. Arthur Schnitzler, that subtle interpreter of the Viennese psyche, wrote "Professor Bernhardi," his drama of anti-

Continued on page 11

## A More Subdued Lacroix

by Bernadine Morris

PARIS — Christian Lacroix, the designer who made couture clothes sizzle, has shown he can make relatively subdued styles as well as fanciful, exuberant ones. Both types were represented in his first extensive ready-to-wear collection.

### PARIS FASHION

It was presented in one of the tents in the courtyard of the Louvre museum late Wednesday afternoon, the first day of the fall and winter fashion openings. Japanese designers, in a fairly dour mood, dominated the showings Thursday. They provided a dramatic contrast to the spirited, playful Lacroix style. Together, the shows illustrated how far the parameters of fashion can stretch these days.

The calmer styles at Lacroix were for daytime, and some of them could conceivably be worn to work. They consisted of suits that fit the body snugly. Many had the rounded, slightly barrel-shaped skirt he has helped popularize. Some suit skirts, like the body-skimming jersey dresses, had gentle flares at the hem. Chalk-striped banker's gray wool suits and dresses were generally admired. Hemlines were always short, showing legs clad in widely-striped and lace-banded black stockings. The designer said he had experimented with longer styles when he was making the collection but found them depressing.

Flaring or fitted coats in typical Lacroix colors such as yellow, orange and purple provided a cheerful contrast to the quiet suits and dresses.

But the knitted styles and the evening clothes better reflected the spirited Lacroix touch. Typical of the knitwear were long tunics decorated with thick embroidered motifs and appliques and worn with tights. Evening dresses, all different, included skin-tight shifts of stretch velvet as well as bouffant peasant dresses with pleated skirts. A gold-embroidered apron accompanied a short black dress and tiny boleros sparkling with jewels were shown with flower-printed satin dresses.

Many of the dresses as well as the witty accessories had an ethnic look, with sources as diverse as India, North Africa and Eastern Europe. Put through the Lacroix blender, it was difficult to tell the exact site. Clothes were decorated with bib-like necklaces of silver filigree, ankle-high saun boots with spoon heels and two-tiered handbags with mirrors imbedded in them and tassels lining their shoulder straps.

The clothes will be sold in 130 stores around the world. They are all made in the Genny factories in Italy. Later this week Lacroix will introduce the second collection of his limited edition ready-to-wear called "Luxe," which is priced much higher and is a spin-off of his couture or made-to-order styles. This collection is made in his own workrooms in Paris.

When the Japanese designers first came here six years ago, their clothes looked strange, powerful and tough. After exposure to Western dress, the designers seemed to soften their style. Now Rei Kawakubo of Comme des Garçons and Yohji Yamamoto, the two leading members of the Tokyo school, have reverted to an earlier, stricter look.

Declaring enigmatically that "red is

black," Kawakubo proceeded to demonstrate what she meant with a collection that was roughly half black and half red. Though the red was a clear, cheerful shade and many of the clothes were shown with a conical dunce cap that had an elfin look, the mood was still serious.

Among the recurring details were slashes under the arms of jackets through which puffs of the blouse material were drawn. Sometimes the slashes were wide enough so the arms could be thrust through them. A new accessory was a collar and lapels not attached to any garment. It was tossed over the neckline of blouses and jackets as if it were a scarf.

There were softer touches, such as red scarves worn as babushkas or tucked into the waist of jackets, paisley prints and blocks of crocheted medallions decorating red or black dresses, but they did not much lighten the look. Backless jackets — they looked conventional in front but were anchored by a neckband at the back — were tricky, not amusing.

While Miss Kawakubo's skirts were mainly calf length, Yohji Yamamoto's often skimmed the ankles or even the floor. With few exceptions, his clothes were all in black, including bats and stockings.

The suit jackets with their shaped waistlines and long skirts suggested riding habits or the early suffragettes. Stoles were buttoned snugly across the shoulders and an occasional capet or bolero varied the basic look.

The clothes were shown with no jewelry and with heavy shoes. A single black outfit can be charming. A collection of unrelieved black clothes is funereal.



Day wear from Lacroix, left, and Comme des Garçons.

# Sydney's New Powerhouse

by Kate Singleton

**S**YDNEY — Just over 200 years ago, the London brewer, Samuel Whitbread, came to an agreement with James Watt, the inventor, and his partner, Matthew Boulton, to build a large steam engine to revolutionize production in the brewery. Whitbread was prepared to pay the inventors of this mechanical beast the equivalent value of the number of horses replaced by the steam it produced. The concept of horsepower as a measure of the work achieved by a machine was thus established.

Within a year, Boulton's and Watt's engine had taken the place of 24 horses. Ten years later, when Watt had fully mastered rotary motion and was able to modify the engine, 70 horses were put out to pasture. And so things continued, until 1887, when the machine was dismantled to make room for something more advanced.

During that same year one of the trustees of the Sydney Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences was visiting London. He persuaded the Whitbread to donate the obsolete engine to his museum. The gift was packed in 43 crates, which reached Sydney in 1888. But another 100 years went by before a truly appropriate home was found for it.

**T**HE Boulton and Watt engine, one of the earliest surviving examples of this sort of technology in the world, now takes pride of place among 9,500 exhibits displayed in the Powerhouse Museum, in Sydney's central Ultimo district. With its March inauguration, the 16,000-square-meter complex (about 172,000 square feet) dedicated to science, technology and the applied arts is already something of a record holder: It has opened on time, and within its 32 million-Australian-dollars exhibition budget (about 23.5 million U.S. dollars).

As the name suggests, the Powerhouse was once a power station, which generated electricity for Sydney's trams. It consists of four buildings that have been radically restructured within and restored without.

Four men have worked together for the last 10 years to get this project off the ground: its director, Lindsay Sharp, an Oxford historian who left academe to become

what he calls "a cultural administrator" in the country in which he spent much of his childhood; a Public Works architect, Lionel Glendenning (Australia is one of the few countries that can boast excellent Public Works architects); an unusually sophisticated, sensitive project manager, Peter Root; and another architect, Richard Johnson, whom Sharp qualifies as "a master of the physical aspects of exhibitions, one of those rare designers who are able to reconcile large spaces with the individual objects displayed and the people who come to see them."

Within the architectural shell provided by Glendenning and the categories and parameters drawn up by Sharp and his curators, Johnson has created an impressive progression of interconnected environments.

**S**HARP calls the outcome "an ordered experience, a series of buildings within the buildings in which objects can be seen and touched and understood, both in themselves and in their relation to other objects. You see, the Powerhouse is no ordinary museum. It's a broad cultural center, a new synthesis that's oriented towards interactive science."

The great model for a museum in which visitors are encouraged to touch, to activate objects to see how they work, is the Deutsches Museum in Munich. The Powerhouse, however, has gone several steps further. Many of the machines, including the 12 steam engines, are actually working. And this is only the most immediately striking of many examples.

The first stage of the project to be set up was the 4,000 square meters of storage space: a stable environment that can house objects of all sorts up to the size of a small car. Next came the ample workshop area in which wizards of invention create machines that require (and withstand) hands-on involvement to illustrate the secrets of science and technology. The complex also contains two theaters, offices, seminar rooms, six cafeterias ranging from a (good, we are assured) picnic and chips place to a brasserie. There is a kindergarten where visitors leave children too small to enjoy the shows.

About 80 percent of the Powerhouse's exhibitions will be permanent. Or rather,

relatively permanent. For the objects on show at any one time represent less than a fifth of what the museum owns. As long-neglected items are gradually recovered and restored, they will be included in displays on a rotating basis.

Broadly speaking, the Powerhouse spotlights aspects of human creativity, in particular Australian creativity within an international context.

The 25 exhibitions are articulated around five main subject areas: creativity and the Australian achievement; everyday life in Australia; the decorative arts; science, technology and people; and bringing people together.

**C**OMPRESSED in one short paragraph, this sounds rather dry. It is not.

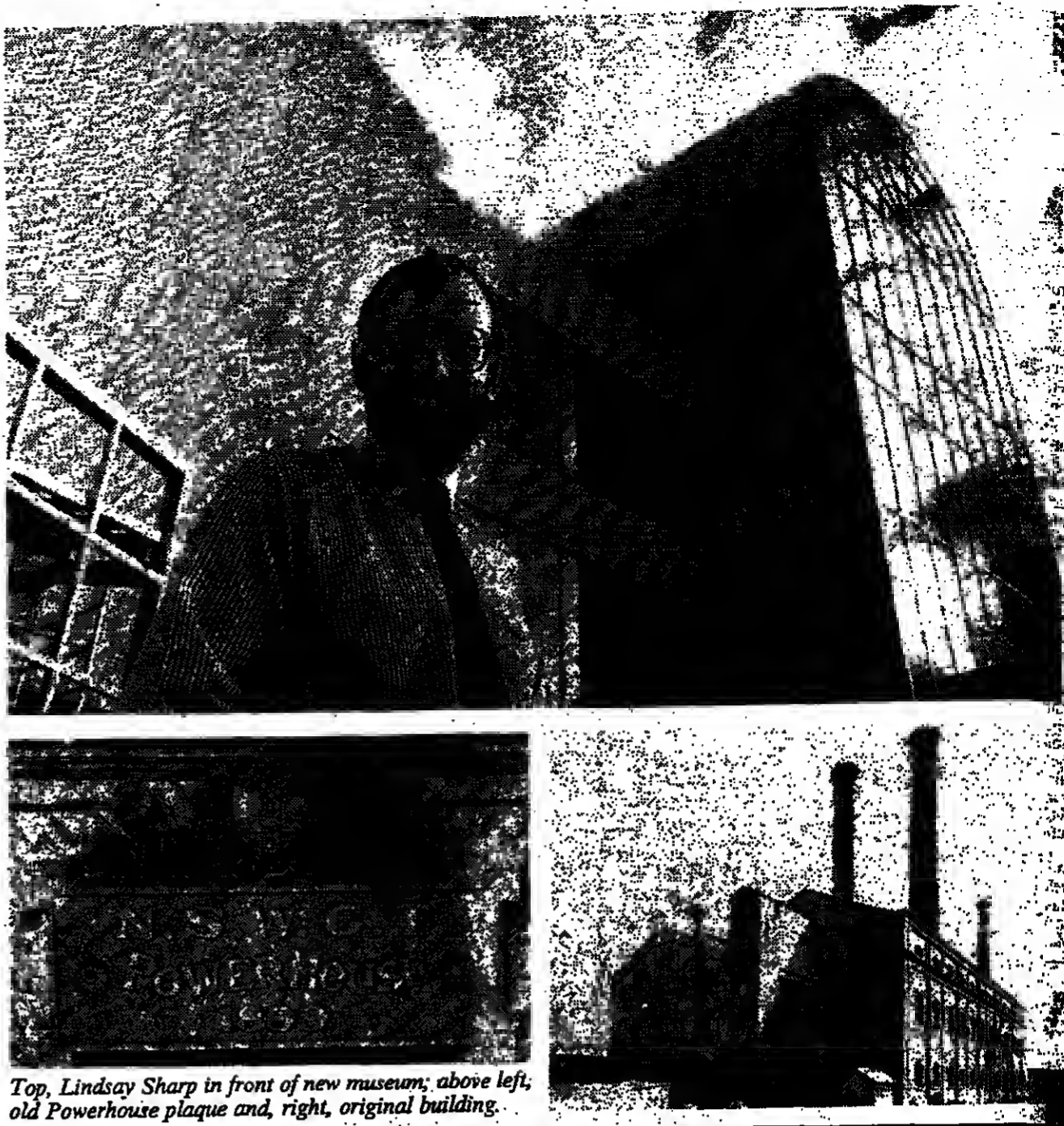
The range and excellence of the objects is extraordinary, and still leaves space for the occasional bizarre touch that reminds the visitor that most such collections originally derived from private donations: the world's biggest collection of Matchbox cars, for instance.

Sharp began working with a staff of 45 and an annual budget of 800,000 dollars. The staff is now 420 and the budget up to 30 million dollars a year.

Unlike most museums, however, the curators at the Powerhouse are relatively few and very young. "Most of them are in their early 30s," said Sharp. "They've been carefully selected, and they're highly paid. They're very good. They have to be: Much is expected of them."

The people dealing with public programs far outnumber the curatorial staff. This sector includes education, product development, advertising, merchandising, venue management, museum guides and so on. "I think we should be very market oriented," Sharp said. "If our visitors come in and are bored out of their brains, they won't come back. The Powerhouse is a place to visit again and again."

Kate Singleton is a journalist who frequently writes about architecture and design.



Top, Lindsay Sharp in front of new museum; above left, old Powerhouse plaque and, right, original building.

**AUSTRIA**

**VIENNA:**

- Kunstlerhaus (tel: 587.96.63).
- To June 12: The Age of the Bourgeoisie and the Spirit of Conflict. A wide ranging exhibition devoted to the Biedermeier Era, 1815-1848, including the arts, design and the social and political order of the period.

**BRUSSELS:**

- Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire (tel: 733.96.10).

— To Apr. 17: Treasures from Ancient Mexico. Displays over 300 objects in gold, pottery and stone and is centered around discoveries of the late 70s. National collections in Mexico and 21 museums in Europe and the U.S. have loaned objects for this touring exhibition.

**ENGLAND**

**LONDON:**

- Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41).
- To June 12: A Jousuf Karsh retrospective in celebration of the photographer's 80th birthday includes 150 portraits of celebrities of the past 50 years and recent works.

•British Museum (tel: 636.15.55).

— To May 30: Suleyman the Magnificent: treasures of the Sultan who ruled the Ottoman empire 1520-66. Includes pottery, kalfans, jeweled armor, early maps and books.

•Crafts Council Gallery (tel: 930.48.11).

— To Apr. 3: Constructivism in Art and Design: textiles, drawings, paintings and constructions by 30 leading European designers, 1916-1980.

•Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08).

— To Apr. 7: Lucian Freud: A touring retrospective of 80 paintings by the British realist artist.

— To Apr. 17: Roger Fenton: 150 photographs by the Victorian photographer best known for his images of the Crimean War.

•Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13)

— To Apr. 4: Masters of Cubism: Works by Georges Braque, Juan Gris, Fernand Léger, and Pablo Picasso predominate among the 81 works on view, from the collection of the late Douglas Cooper.

**FRANCE**

**PARIS:**

- Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33).
- To May 16: The Last Picasso. An exhibition of many of Picasso's last works, from 1953 until his death at age ninety-two in 1973. The show includes 95 paintings, 34 drawings, 70 engravings and 8 sculptures.

- Galerie La Cmaise de Paris (tel: 43.25.23.21).
- To Mar. 26: Paintings by Reginald Gray.
- Grand Palais (tel: 42.89.54.10).
- To May 16: The first major Degas retrospective in over 30 years brings to light the lesser known aspects of the artist's career: on view are nearly 300 works — paintings, pastels, drawings, sculptures and photographs.
- To Apr. 11: Francisco de Zurbarán (1598-1664): a retrospective of the 17th century Spanish painter already seen at the Met in New York. 70 works from Spanish, U.S. and other collections.

**WEST GERMANY**

**BERLIN:**

- Martin Gropius-Bau (tel: 21.22.21.23).
- To May 1: This largest ever Joseph Beuys retrospective brings together virtually all of the artist's paintings as well as installations and many of his early works.
- Dahlem Museum (tel: 83.01.1).
- To Apr. 17: Engravings by Albrecht Dürer (1480-1538) make up this exhibition commemorating the 450th year of the artist's death.

**COLOGNE:**

- Josef-Haubrich-Kunsthalle (tel: 221.23.35).
- To May 1: Der Name der Freiheit: the history of Cologne's status as a free city as depicted in art from 1288 to the present.
- Rautenstrauch-Joest-Museum (tel: 31.10.65).
- To Mar. 27: The Royal Way: 9000 Years of Art and Culture in Jordan. 400 artifacts and precious objects from Jordanian national collections.

**SCOTLAND**

**EDINBURGH:**

- City Arts Centre (tel: 246.44.44).
- To Apr. 30: Egyptian facts from the tomb of the pharaohs at Tanis: 68 objects, including the gold funerary mask, pectoral, Usnehenes I, jewelry, personal objects.

**SPAIN**

**BARCELONA:**

- Fundació Joan Miró (tel: 329.19.16).
- To Apr. 24: A retrospective covering 20 years of the work of American sculptor Donald Judd.

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by Hebe Dorsey

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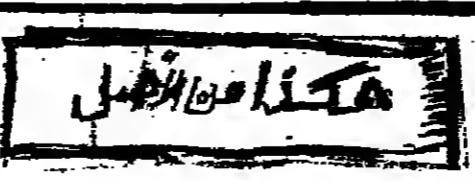
**FLORENCE:**

- Palazzo Pitti (tel: 21.34.40).
- To Apr. 11: Fioralita: The Flower motif in 17th and 18th century art: 80 still life paintings as well as drawings, tapestries and objects originally from Medici collections.
- Galleria degli Uffizi (tel: 21.83.41).
- To April: The recently acquired Batelli collection, a survey of 19th century drawing in Tuscany comprises 170 works.
- MILAN:**
- Palazzo Reale (tel: 87.19.13).
- To Mar. 31: A survey of drawings by the Austrian-Bohemian artist, Alfred Kubin (1877-1959). Visionary elements, nightmares and obsessions are inspiration in this collection of over 100 works on loan from the Albertina in Vienna.
- ROME:**
- Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna (tel: 80.27.51).
- To Apr. 3: An exhibition of 80 works by Van Gogh — 40 paintings and 40 drawings — from all periods of the artist's career.

**UNITED STATES**

**LOS ANGELES:**

- Getty Museum (Malibu) (tel: 459.76.11).
- To Apr. 17: Eternal City Photographs of Athens and Rome: 35 images of classical sites 1850-1890.
- Los Angeles County Museum (tel: 857.61.11).
- To Apr. 24: A David Hockney retrospective features 200 wood done over the past 30 years. The show will go to New York at London.
- NEW YORK:**
- Jewish Museum (tel: 860.18.88).
- To May 22: Paintings by drawings by Leonid Pasternak 1890-1945, the émigré Russian artist. 60 drawings, oil paintings and watercolors.
- Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.10).
- To May 8: Jean-Honoré Fragonard: 200 paintings and drawings comprise this retrospective earlier in Paris.
- WASHINGTON, D.C.:**
- Hirshhorn Museum (tel: 357.2700).
- To Apr. 17: "Expressive: Central European Art Since 1900" Works by 30 artists from Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Yugoslavia.
- National Gallery (tel: 737.42.11).
- To June 12: The Figure: Early Greek Art: 67 works including sculptures, bronzes and ceramics from Greek national collections.



WEEKEND

It's Broadway on the Moskva

by Felicity Barringer

MOSCOW — On the second stage of the venerable Maly Theater in Moscow, James Mary, Edmund and Jamie Tyrone are trying to untangle their hatreds and groping to save one another in Eugene O'Neill's "Long Day's Journey Into Night."

ny. He is the first of at least four American directors expected to arrive in the Soviet Union in the next year, bringing more American drama with them.

"They just want to know more about us," explained Theodore Mann of New York's Circle in the Square, who was in Moscow recently negotiating plans to stage a work next year by either Thornton Wilder or Tennessee Williams.

"This whole phenomenon is happening because people are trying to fill an information vacuum, a vacuum in our imagination," said Sergei Ostrovsky, a Moscow theater critic.

For some Soviet theatergoers, the American invasion is a sideshow, a matter of gaining a little more ground.

Nonetheless, for some Soviet theatergoers, the American invasion is a sideshow, a matter of gaining a little more ground in the struggle between xenophobia and Western-leaning liberalism.

The new wave that has brought Arthur Miller's "Incident at Vichy," Edward Albee's "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?," Neil Simon's "Chapter Two" and Tennessee Williams' "Out Cry" to the Soviet stage in the past few years has also had another byproduct.

of the Soviet theatrical world in platitudinous mediocrity.

The best new Soviet plays of this season do what Soviet drama does best: make the blessings, evils or conundrums of the social order come alive through the lives of ordinary people.

The American plays do something else — something that is the source of their great appeal. They neatly offer human joy and pain, without the icy chill of social relevance.

Or, as the critic Ostrovsky put it, "Biloxi Blues" and other American plays in the Soviet Union "prove that theater can exist so that actors can love the characters they play... and not just so they can declaim some sort of stripped-down political ideas."

"The American plays offer people a resonance, a projection of their own inner problems and thoughts," said Vitaly Vulf, who has translated Tennessee Williams and has written on the history of American drama in the Soviet Union.

The new wave that has brought Arthur Miller's "Incident at Vichy," Edward Albee's "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?," Neil Simon's "Chapter Two" and Tennessee Williams' "Out Cry" to the Soviet stage in the past few years has also had another byproduct.

Clearly, without fanfare, the American plays are helping to expand the range of subject matter and the style of presentation. "Long Day's Journey Into Night," translated eight years ago, languished in the censor's office because drug addiction was a taboo subject.

"Biloxi Blues," particularly, confronts Soviet audiences with a variety of issues seldom touched on, or offered only in a preordained



At the studio theater of Oleg Tabakov: A scene from Neil Simon's "Biloxi Blues."

moral context. One is the theme of scared young men preparing to go to war, a theme that touches a raw nerve in a country that has lost thousands of young soldiers in Afghanistan.

WARS in the Soviet Union are always righteous, and Soviet soldiers are usually brave and on the side of the angels. But as the uneasy privates in "Biloxi Blues" talk about the chances of death, the sense of right and wrong is missing. The sense of fear is not.

More strikingly presented in that play is the theme of anti-Semitism, the confrontations between Private Arnold Epstein and Sergeant Merwin J. Toomey, the bitterness, intimate hatred and odd attraction between two men from different worlds.

A generation after the Stalin-inspired anti-Semitic waves of the late 1940s and early '50s, Jewish themes are seldom touched on the Soviet stage. When they are, either they stay within the familiar shells of Sholem Aleichem, or they are offered with sharp moral commentary.

"Biloxi Blues" shows anti-Semitism without frills, the more deadly for its unadorned directness. "I don't know when we've ever seen something like this treatment of Jews," said one Jewish theatergoer.

"American dramas are pitiless, strong," said Vulf. "They reveal everything without any masks."

There was another time in Soviet history, in the mid-1920s and early '30s, when the American theater had great resonance in the Soviet Union, Vulf said. It began during the heyday of Lenin's New Economic Policy, a time of wide-ranging curiosity and experimentation in the arts, and continued into the early days of Socialist Realism.

In 1926, the Kamerny Theater of Aleksandr Tairov staged O'Neill's "Desire Under the Elms" with Tairov's wife Alisa Koonen starring as Abbie, the haunted sexual aggressor who wants to possess both her old husband's son and the two men's land. The play ran for four seasons. According to Vulf, O'Neill saw Koonen perform when Tairov's

company came to Paris, and said she was the best actress he had seen in the role.

But in the mid-1930s, the doctrine of Socialist Realism took hold. By 1946, the Communist Party's Central Committee issued a special "instruction," which, according to Vulf, "basically forbade all Western plays."

There were some exceptions over the years: Arthur Miller's "All My Sons," and Lillian Hellman's "Little Foxes." But not until 1961, late in the Khrushchev era, was the way open for a drama like Williams' "Orpheus Descending," which is still in the repertory. Over the next 25 years, Williams was the core of the American repertory in the Soviet Union. His plays were the first foreign works in the thaw of the Khrushchev era that focused on personal relations.

Even in the new climate, there are some limits. While receptive to American drama from the 1950s or '60s, Moscow is not yet ready for the raw nerves of Sam Shepard or David Mamet — though there is talk of translating both of those playwrights.

DIRECT treatment of certain themes — chiefly homosexuality — is ruled out. When Lamos suggested staging a scene from "Desire Under the Elms" in the nude, he was told, "Great, we'll draw a lot more people." But when he recommended a play with a frankly homosexual theme for a future production, his translator told him, "Don't bother."

With drug addiction a topic of attention in the Soviet press, the objections to "Long Day's Journey" no longer seemed viable, and the play had its premiere two months ago as the Maly Theater's first American production.

Mann will be directing under the auspices of the Maly, and two other directors are also expected shortly. Nagle Jackson, artistic director of Princeton's McCarter Theater, will direct "The Glass Menagerie" — Williams again — at Leningrad's Gorky Theater. Des McAnuff, who directed "A Walk in the Woods," currently on Broadway, and who is artistic director of California's La Jolla Play-

house, is expected to direct a musical at the Sovremennik Theater in Moscow.

The directors' assignment, as Lamos and Mann understand it, is to bring true American theatrical style to Soviet audiences. But within days of their arrival, both men found themselves taken aback by a striking difference in Soviet and American theatrical styles: the emotion gap.

"They seem to have trouble holding back, letting their emotions build to a peak throughout a scene," said Lamos. "You can see it coming — the diaphragm pulls up, the chest goes out, and you know a declamation's coming."

THE tendency Lamos was trying to discourage is strikingly evident in other productions. "They tend to go overboard emotionally," said Mann. But, he added, "there's as much value in another culture looking at our material through their lens as there would be in us looking at their classics through our culture. They have no past education; they come to it quite innocently."

The result may be peppered with stereotypes — James Tyrone, the Irish-born actor from Connecticut, dons a cowboy hat in "Long Day's Journey" — but can offer remarkable new interpretations of old characters. Mann said. For instance, in "Long Day's Journey," the mother, Mary, is presented as a much more aggressive and sensuous woman than Western audiences are accustomed to.

More important, he added, is that "the public have an opportunity to see us, our culture, through our plays now. The ones that have come here are the very best representations of our philosophy, our country, our own inner turmoil. Our plays don't show things as complacent or solved. There's upheaval. Maybe there's something in the emotional revolution or evolution that they are going through that makes them empathize with us."

1988 The New York Times

Vienna Festival

Continued from page 9



"Orpheus," staged by Ruth Berghaus.

Semitism in Viennese medical circles, in 1912, but its revival in a much praised production at the Theater an der Josefstadt was seen as singularly relevant — even though Schmitzer had been dead eight years when the Anschluss occurred.

Much of what Bertolt Brecht wrote dealt directly with the events of the 1930s, so no explanation is needed for the Akademiker's revival of "The Resistible Rise of Arturo Ui," his Chicago gangland parallel for Hitler's seizure of power, or for the staging of "Fear and Misery in the Third Reich" that the Volkstheater is showing in Vienna's outlying districts.

One of the most fascinating current productions is "The White Sickness," the little known final play by the Czech writer Karel Capek (the author of "R.U.R.," which gave the word "robot" to all languages). A

strange epidemic has broken out to which the only response from the medical profession is the isolation of the sick. A young doctor, and pacifist, has discovered a cure, but his price is the guaranteeing of peace by the political leaders. In the panic that follows he is killed, so the cure disappears with the hope of peace.

The play was first performed in Prague in 1937, and its parallel with the growing Nazi threat to Czechoslovakia (according to the program) led the German ambassador to protest and caused the theater to make changes. For "white sickness" read "brown sickness," and the confinement of the infected reminds that concentration camps were for those uninfected with the brown disease. But some who saw this staging of the Theater der Jugend found a different analogy in the argument revolving around isolation, treat-

ment and protection of the uninfected — something like a prophecy of AIDS.

Living authors and composers, some of whom were not born when the events of 50 years ago took place. "White Rose," an opera by the East German composer Udo Zimmermann, is being given by the State Opera in the Kammerspiele. It tells in 16 short scenes of the martyrdom of Hans and Sophie Scholl, brother and sister both active in the student anti-Nazi resistance in Munich, who were executed in 1943.

Johannes Mario Simmel's "The Schoolfriend" and Felix Mitterer's "No Finer Land" gave the Volkstheater two public successes. The former tells of a mailman who heedlessly writes a former school chum, who happens to be Göring, to complain about Nazi treatment of Jews. Göring saves his old friend's life by having him committed to a mental asylum, which causes no end of problems for the poor man after the war.

Mitterer, a 40-year-old playwright from the Tirol, set his piece at that mountain province of Austria and it was first performed there in Tirolese dialect before having its "Hochdeutsch" premiere here. It was inspired by an actual case of a prominent Jew, an engineer, married to a non-Jew, who denied his percentage of his two sons to protect them, although he died in a concentration camp. Both sons served in the Waffen-SS; one was killed in the war, the other killed himself afterward.

The play is part naturalist drama, part Passion play, part documentary. The Jew finds out he is Jewish only when he tries to get the papers confirming he is Aryan; up to then he was a Nazi and a successful businessman. This news comes as a bombshell at the dinner table, especially for his SS son, whose girlfriend is the daughter of the neighboring mayor and innkeeper. There are other good theatrical touches: The two policemen who arrest young illegal Nazis in an early scene turn up later in Gestapo uniform. And a couple of lines touch a nerve with the audience — when the Jew says "I'm not a Jew, I'm an Austrian," and in a final speech by the grossly opportunistic mayor, who has held his office before, during and after Hitler, talks about "duty" and "forgetting."

Perhaps the last theatrical word should be the one-man show with which Herbert Lederer has been packing his minuscule Theater am Schwedenplatz. It is called "Adolf H. or the Triumph of Rhetoric," and consists of Lederer, made up to resemble Hitler, delivering a stylized harangue drawn entirely from the words and speeches of the Führer. It is meant to make people think how could this ever have happened, and apparently it works.

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Herald Tribune

Baby Movies

Continued from page 9

no children in these movies — just adorable babies. And movie babies don't have sleeping problems or, for that matter, any problems. The worst they do is throw food and dirty their diapers. J.C.'s Elizabeth loses both her parents, takes a trans-Atlantic flight, is plopped into the hands of a relative she has never seen and bears no visible ill effects. She is so good that she always plays quietly by herself and doesn't even grow during a year's time.

In another recent film, "Raising Arizona," a baby is kidnapped three times — by a couple, two ex-cons and a bounty hunter. He is taken on a hair-raising motorcycle ride. Through it all, he is serene, whereas most real babies will scream when simply put into the arms of strangers. Babies can handle problems, these movies imply. The grown-ups can't.

Actually, babies don't just handle problems. In these movies, they solve them. In "Baby Boom," J.C.'s boss tells her that she can't have it all. But when J.C. gets Elizabeth and finds herself unemployed, going broke in Vermont making jar after jar of applesauce, she suddenly realizes that the applesauce is marketable. She invents gourmet baby food called Country Baby. So, thanks to Elizabeth, J.C. finds a new career and financial security. Then she falls in love with Sam Shepard, also thanks to Elizabeth, who has given her the requisite emotional maturity. Baby love has prepared her for adult love.

A similar course of events takes place in "She's Having a Baby." Jake's advertising boss tells him to give up his dream of becoming

ing a writer. But once Jake's wife has a baby, and he realizes how happy he is, he writes a book called "She's Having a Baby." Presto — dream fulfilled. In "For Keeps," two straight-A teen-agers have a baby and decide to keep it. The girl (Molly Ringwald) reluctantly gives up her hopes of going to college to become a reporter. But then she writes an article about her traumatic experience giving birth. Her article is so terrific that she gets a journalism scholarship.

This is a twist on the greedy life game plan known as having it all. A baby is now not just one component; the baby is the means to getting it all. Baby provides inspiration, motivation, subject matter and the emotional depth. In the marriage-child-care scorecard of happiness, a baby must be the first thing one acquires, not the last.

If nothing else, this muddled thinking is proof of just how deranged a dad can make one. The "in thing" this year is to have a baby. Woody Allen just had one. Woody Allen — the ultimate work-obsessed man.

There's probably another reason why we have all these babies in the movies. Having exhausted the charms of the Manhattan skyline, chimpanzees and outer space, filmmakers have discovered just how photogenic babies are. In a movie scene, cutting to a baby is like cutting to Fido, his little head cocked, his ears flopping. It's sure-fire sentiment. So maybe it's all very simple. Babies are just the new dogs.

Delia Ephron's most recent book, "Fanny Saxe," will be published in paperback by Penguin in the spring. She wrote this for The New York Times.

DOONESBURY



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IBM	21244	199	197	198	+1
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Amgen	17444	114	113	114	+1
Amgen	17444	114	113	114	+1
Amgen	17444	114	113	114	+1

NYSE 4 a.m. volume	211,920,000
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Amex 4 a.m. volume	11,400,000
Amex p.m. volume	9,700,000
OTC 4 a.m. volume	16,400,000
OTC p.m. volume	14,300,000
NYSE volume up	13,300,000
NYSE volume down	6,500,000
Amex volume up	2,500,000
Amex volume down	n.d.
OTC volume up	n.d.
OTC volume down	n.d.

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	122.46	121.47	+1.01
Industrial	124.24	123.25	+0.99
Finance	123.54	122.57	+0.97
Transport	122.40	121.43	+0.97

**Thursday's NYSE Closing**  
Via The Associated Press

Class	Prev.	Chg.
Advanced	23.00	+0.00
Declined	23.00	-0.00
Unchanged	23.00	0.00
Total Issues	23.00	0.00
New Issues	23.00	0.00

Class	Prev.	Chg.
Composite	122.46	+1.01
Industrial	124.24	+0.99
Finance	123.54	+0.97
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Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Lotus	880	150	150	+1
Amgen	17444	114	114	+1
Amgen	17444	114	114	+1
Amgen	17444	114	114	+1

Bonds	Close	Chg.
Utilities	91.34	+0.16
Industrials	91.34	+0.11
Government	91.34	+0.11

Class	Prev.	Chg.
Advanced	994	+92
Declined	454	-238
Unchanged	454	0
Total Issues	1902	+105
New Issues	4	0
High	4	0
Low	4	0

Buy	Sales	*\$100
March 16	228,727	1,188
March 17	217,296	1,086
March 18	231,200	1,156
March 19	240,538	1,203
March 20	240,538	1,203

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Index	2897.96	2897.17	2897.64	+21.72
Indus	822.28	824.41	824.64	+1.97
Util	77.24	78.12	78.14	+0.90
Comp	77.24	78.27	78.14	+0.90

Industry	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	314.21	313.59	314.23	+0.64
Utilities	101.11	100.83	101.11	+0.28
Finance	101.11	100.83	101.11	+0.28
Transport	101.11	100.83	101.11	+0.28

Class	Prev.	Chg.
Advanced	1194	+114
Declined	1194	-114
Unchanged	1194	0
Total Issues	2302	+205
New Issues	n.d.	0

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Index	297.1	297.6	+0.5

Tables include the nationwide prices as to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Open	Close	Chg.
25%	14	14	AAR	3.6	15	23	3118	259	259	+10
25%	14	14	ACM	1.1	15	23	3118	259	259	+10
25%	14	14	ACM	1.1	15	23	3118	259	259	+10
25%	14	14	ACM	1.1	15	23	3118	259	259	+10
25%	14	14	ACM	1.1	15	23	3118	259	259	+10

# Dow Hits Post-Collapse High

**United Press International**  
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rose sharply Thursday in active trading, surpassing a post-October high, as Wall Street embraced an encouraging report on the U.S. trade deficit in January.

The Dow Jones industrial average jumped 21.72 to close at 2,896.04, above the previous post-collapse closing high of 2,881.07 set on March 8. The index rose nearly 17 points Wednesday.

Advances topped declines by an 11-5 ratio. Volume was 211.92 million shares, up from 153.59 million Wednesday.

Before the market opened, the Commerce Department reported that the U.S. merchandise trade deficit totaled \$12.44 billion in January, slightly more than the \$12.2 billion shortfall in December but at the low end of market expectations.

"A very positive day," said William Tuttle, vice president for research at Rodman & Renshaw Inc. in Chicago. "The market had been hinting it wanted to move higher, and if it doesn't meet a lot of resistance at 2,100, we could see 2,150 or higher."

There is a sign of relief that a major uncertainty has been resolved, and in this case on the positive side," said Monte Gordon, research director at Dreyfus Corp. in New York. "The expectation had been around \$12.8 billion."

Mr. Gordon said the market should draw comfort from the fact that the nagging trade imbalance appeared "to have turned the corner and it is more likely that the deficit will continue to go down."

"The market wanted to go higher, but was held in check by the trade number and the 'triple witching' that takes place tomorrow," Mr. Gordon said, referring to the expiration Friday of stock-related futures and options.

He predicted that the triple-witching would be a "non-event" because of the market's increased ability to handle the quarterly occurrence, which often has been accompanied by disruption and volatility.

Templeton Global Income Fund was the most active issue, unchanged from its offering price at 10.

United Cable Television followed, up 1/4 to 3/4.

Pillsbury was third, up 3/4 to 45/8. The food and restaurant company jumped nearly 4 Wednesday amid renewed takeover rumors.

AT&T gained 1/4 to 29. IBM was off 1/4 to 114/8.

Digital Equipment fell 5/8 to 112 1/4. A news report said that a Merrill Lynch analyst reduced his earnings estimate for the company.

Among other blue chips, General Electric was up 1/4 to 44 1/4, American Express was up 3/4 to 27. USX was up 1/4 to 31 1/4, Eastman Kodak was unchanged at 43, General Motors was off 1/4 to 73 1/4 and Merck was up 1/4 to 158 1/4.

American Standard was up 1/4 to 76 1/4. The company said it had agreed to be acquired by Kelco & Co. for \$78 per share in cash, apparently by wharving an unsolicited bid from Black & Decker Corp., which was up 1/4 to 19 1/4.

Prices closed higher in active trading on the American Stock Exchange.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Open	Close	Chg.
25%	14	14	AAR	3.6	15	23	3118	259	259	+10
25%	14	14	ACM	1.1	15	23	3118	259	259	+10
25%	14	14	ACM	1.1	15	23	3118	259	259	+10
25%	14	14	ACM	1.1	15	23	3118	259	259	+10
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25%	14	14	ACM	1.1	15	23	3118	259	259	+10
25%	14	14	ACM	1.1	15	23	3118	259	259	+10

(Continued on next left-hand page)

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**WALL STREET WATCH**

**Pension Funds Are Likely To Trade Stocks for Bonds**

By ANISE C. WALLACE  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — As the first quarter winds down, money managers are spending some of their cash to "dress up" clients' portfolios. Fearful of losing pension fund accounts, these managers want to show more stocks in their portfolios during this rising market. But a bigger change may occur next quarter, according to those familiar with the thinking of pension fund executives.

At many corporate offices the directors and other senior executives are more concerned with asset allocation — how much to invest in stocks and how much in bonds. And pension fund consultants say that in the second quarter many corporate plan sponsors will order their equity managers to sell stocks to increase the size of their fixed-income portfolios.

**With new hedging strategies largely discredited, a return to tradition.**

"I think this is going to be an important quarter," said Steven Cox, assistant vice president at DeMarche Associates, a pension consulting firm in Kansas City, Missouri. "I think you'll see clients take money out of equities."

Shea's smattering from the October stock market collapse, pension fund officials have spent the past few months trying to determine how much they want invested in stocks. "Asset allocation is going to be the first sweep," said Michael Stolper, whose San Diego-based firm, Stolper & Co., advises clients and money managers.

Until October, many officials had used the controversial strategy known as portfolio insurance to control the asset allocation of their pension funds. But that hedging strategy, in which stock index futures contracts are sold to offset the declining value of a fund's stocks, was largely discredited in the market sell-off last fall. Firms could not sell enough index contracts to offset the stock losses.

Executives who relied on that technique have returned, to a large extent, to the traditional method of simply moving assets among stocks, bonds and cash. In addition, pension funds can now obtain computerized "tactical asset allocation" models to help them switch assets much more frequently than in the past.

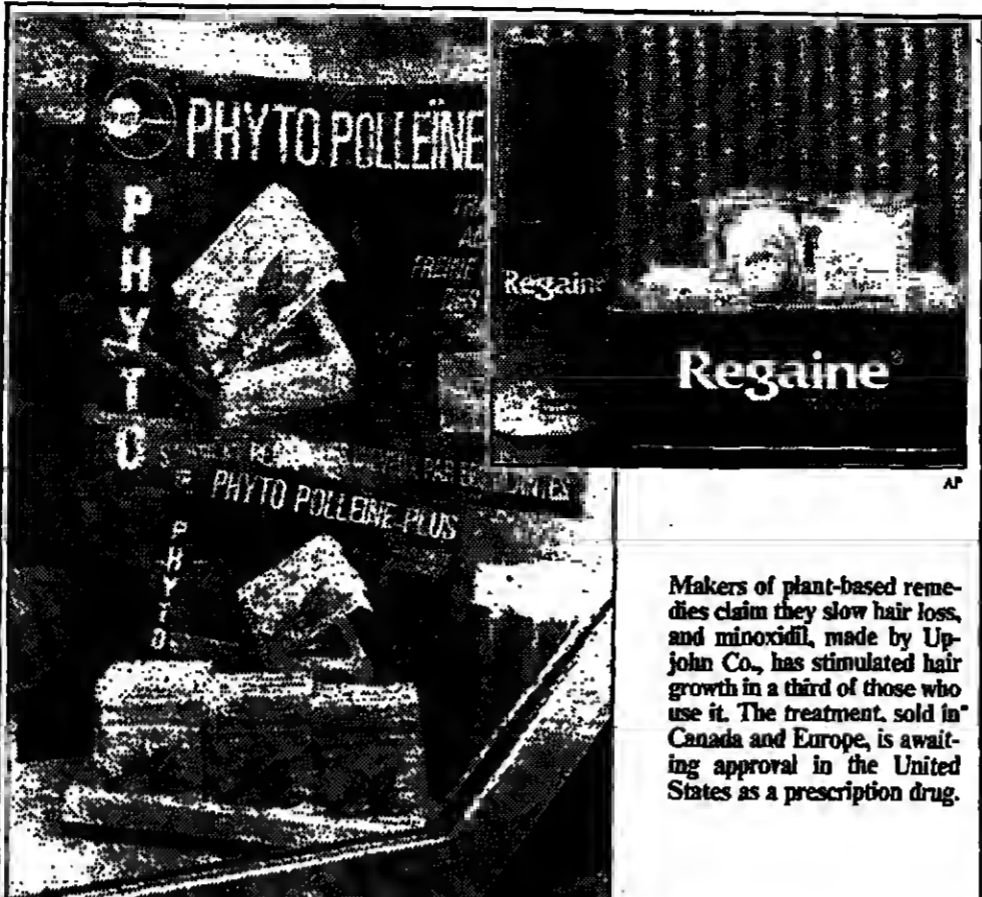
**A**LTHOUGH three-quarters of the equity money managers in the country have lagged behind Standard & Poor's 500 Index over the past five years, these funds will not continue to pour their equity assets into this kind of index fund, many consultants say. More executives are beginning to suggest that large stocks may have had their day and are being replaced as market leaders by the stocks of companies with market values of less than \$1 billion.

"Index funds are the last place they're going," Mr. Stolper said. "The bloom is off the rose for a while."

Instead, many executives are talking about investing in smaller companies. They may not yet be acting on it, but "at least 25 percent of the people we're seeing talk about this," said William Jacques, a partner at Boston's Martingale Asset Management.

While many money managers have been buying stocks recently, scared of showing too much cash in their portfolios, they have been making their buys slowly and tentatively. That has led many experts to conclude that the market could rally longer than had been expected. "It's a name at a time," Mr. Stolper said, in describing the way portfolio managers have been adding to their portfolios. "It's still laced with timidity."

End-of-the-quarter window dressing is normal, consultants say. For example, a fund manager might buy 30,000 shares of a small company. Days later, he or she will add 5,000 shares. That buying drives up the value of the original position, increasing the value of the client's portfolio by the end of the reporting period. "Anything you can imagine, people will do," Mr. Stolper said. "There is a whole cadre of people who feel very threatened right now."



**Baldness Treatments Hitting Stride**  
**Minoxidil Claims Revive Sales of 'Hope in a Bottle'**

By Andrea Adelson  
New York Times Service

**L**OS ANGELES — Peddlers have been seeking baldness cures about as long as alchemists have been trying to turn base metals into gold. But while the alchemists gave up some time ago, the anti-baldness forces now seem to be hitting their stride.

The catalyst has been minoxidil, Upjohn Co.'s highly touted baldness treatment that has stimulated considerable hair growth in about a third of those who use it. Sold under the trade name Rogaine in Canada and Europe, minoxidil is awaiting approval in the United States as a prescription drug.

But cosmetics companies have been riding its coattails for the past year, offering Americans an expensive new generation of hair tonics and lotions.

With such high-tech names as Nutriplex and Vivagene, these products stop short of making claims that they can get hair to grow again — and thus have avoided the government's lengthy and costly drug licensing process. Instead, buyers of these cosmetics are promised scalp treatments that are supposed to lengthen the natural hair-growing cycle and thereby improve the condition of existing hair. Minnetonka Inc.'s Folteine, for example, promises "fuller, thicker, stronger" hair after just 40 days.

Some researchers have questioned the value of the cosmetic products, and doubts were even raised recently about the safety of minoxidil. But the tonics and lotions are selling fast throughout the country, despite high prices. And with thinning hair affecting half of American men by their 50th birthdays and a smaller percentage of women, analysts say there is nothing thin at all about the size of the potential market.

U.S. sales of cosmetic hair treatments could ultimately reach \$1 billion a year, analysts say, compared with just \$20 million or so before Upjohn submitted minoxidil to the Food and Drug Administration for approval in late 1985. As for minoxidil itself, estimates of potential annual sales range from \$50 million to \$250 million.

That kind of drawing power is "tied into the whole concept of hope in a bottle," said Nancy R. Hall, a cosmetics analyst at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. "It's the perfect example."

While major cosmetics and pharmaceutical companies are leading the pack, small entrepreneurs are also weighing in with new products. And government officials fear that quick-buck operators who specialize in mail fraud are not far behind.

"A lot of people who have lost their hair are... See HAIR, Page 15

**Japanese Economy Surged 7% in Quarter**

**Savings Rate Implies Big Surpluses**

**Nikkei Tops Pre-Crash Level Despite Curbs**

**Growth Led By Demand From Home**

**TOKYO** — To help correct the world's trade imbalance, the Japanese were supposed to start working less and saving less.

Neither is happening. Japanese government statistics show the average wage earner worked more hours in 1987 than the year before, and saved a higher proportion of his wages.

"That is worrying and is a big long-range problem," a senior government economist said.

To be sure, the government has succeeded in cutting its huge surplus on merchandise trade and private investment.

But as long as a country saves more than it invests, the difference will be sent abroad in the form of a capital outflow. To balance that outflow, the country must run a surplus in goods and services.

That is exactly what Japan has been doing for years, and there is no sign of any basic change.

According to a government survey, the average employee spent 76.4 percent of his wages in 1987, down from 77.4 percent in 1986 and 77.5 in 1985.

Those figures overstate the amount of money being saved as they do not include young single people and the self-employed, who are likely to spend more than the average wage earner.

Nevertheless, the savings rate for the whole economy probably edged up slightly in 1987, continuing the trend of recent years, a senior government economist said.

In 1986, the savings rate was 16.4 percent, up from 16.1 percent in 1985 and 15.9 percent in 1984.

To encourage Japanese consumers to spend more, the government has decided to abolish tax breaks for small savers in banks and the postal savings system. But most economists do not expect this move, to go into effect on April 1, to lead to any great fall in savings, only to a shift in funds into stocks, bonds and other investments.

**TOKYO** — The Tokyo Stock Exchange surpassed Thursday for the first time the price levels existing before October's market collapse.

The index of 225 stocks rose 167.86 points to 25,872.29, above the 25,746.56 close on Oct. 19. Wall Street's collapse of 508 points later that day sent stock markets tumbling worldwide.

The index increase came despite Thursday's boost in margin requirements, governing stock purchases on credit, to 60 percent of the purchase price from 50, in a move aimed at regulating the market, an exchange official said.

"Investors take this as a bullish statement," said Craig Chudler of Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. "If the exchange has to come in to say 'cool it,' things must be really strong."

**TOKYO** — Paced by domestic demand, Japan's economy grew a robust 7 percent in the last three months of 1987 from the previous quarter, when annualized growth was 8.4 percent, the government's Economic Planning Agency said Thursday.

The figure confirmed the resurgence in Japan's economy, which for the full year grew 4.2 percent, as measured by gross national product, after rising only 2.4 percent the year before, the worst performance in more than a decade.

The jump in GNP, the total output of a nation's goods and services, is good news for Japan's trading partners, especially the United States, which have been pressing Tokyo to boost growth and increase imports to help correct the world's lopsided trade balances.

The GNP figures also showed that Japan's per capita income surpassed the U.S. figure for the first time in 1987, partly reflecting a boom in domestic demand but mainly fueled by the stronger yen.

GNP per capita rose 30.2 percent to a record \$19,642 compared with \$18,403 in the United States, a 5.3 percent rise. The yen itself rose 15.5 percent to an average of 144.62 yen to the dollar in 1987 from 168.51 in 1986, government officials said.

The sharp appreciation of the yen accounted for about 80 percent of the increase in per capita income, an agency official said.

It was still unclear where Japanese per capita income ranked in the world as other affluent countries such as Sweden have not yet announced their 1987 figures.

Japan's economic recovery was led by domestic demand, especially a boom in housing construction fostered by low Japanese interest rates.

Domestic demand contributed 2.4 percentage points to GNP performance in the final quarter of 1987, with the private sector accounting for 1.7 percentage points.

See JAPAN, Page 17

**Currency Rates**

Cross Rates	March 17
Australia \$	1.2845
Belgium 100/100	35.8725
Canada Cdn	1.2740
Denmark 100/100	1.3340
France 100/100	1.6360
Germany 100/100	1.6360
Italy 100/100	1.3660
Japan 100/100	161.00
Netherlands 100/100	3.6360
Spain 100/100	166.36
Switzerland 100/100	1.4860
UK 100/100	1.5460
US Dollar	1.0000

**Other Dollar Values**

Currency	Per \$
Argentine	1.2633
Australia	1.2845
Belgium	35.8725
Canada	1.2740
Denmark	1.3340
France	1.6360
Germany	1.6360
Italy	1.3660
Japan	161.00
Netherlands	3.6360
Spain	166.36
Switzerland	1.4860
UK	1.5460

**Interest Rates**

Instrument	Rate
1 month	6.75%
3 months	6.75%
6 months	6.75%
1 year	6.75%

**Key Money Rates**

Instrument	Rate
1 month	6.75%
3 months	6.75%
6 months	6.75%
1 year	6.75%

**U.S. Furnels \$1 Billion To First Republic Bank**

**Issues Blanket Guarantee on Deposits**

**WASHINGTON** — The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. advanced \$1 billion Thursday to banks owned by First Republic Bank Corp., the ailing Texas holding company, in a rescue package that ultimately could rival the U.S. government's largest bank bailout.

The chairman of the FDIC, L. William Seidman, described the assistance as "an interim step" to lend stability to First Republic's subsidiaries and reassure depositors.

Mr. Seidman said at a news conference that the agency, which insures deposits at commercial banks, would guarantee all of the subsidiary banks' deposits as well as money owed to general creditors of the banks.

That goes beyond the minimum that the FDIC routinely insures, deposits of \$100,000 and less.

First Republic Bank, Texas' biggest banking company, acknowledged Tuesday that it was seeking federal aid because of a deteriorating loan portfolio and difficulties in halting mass withdrawals of deposits.

Bankers across northern Texas, where most of the Dallas-based bank company's 134 branches are situated, reported a major influx of deposits Wednesday from businesses, as well as individual depositors.

See BANK, Page 15

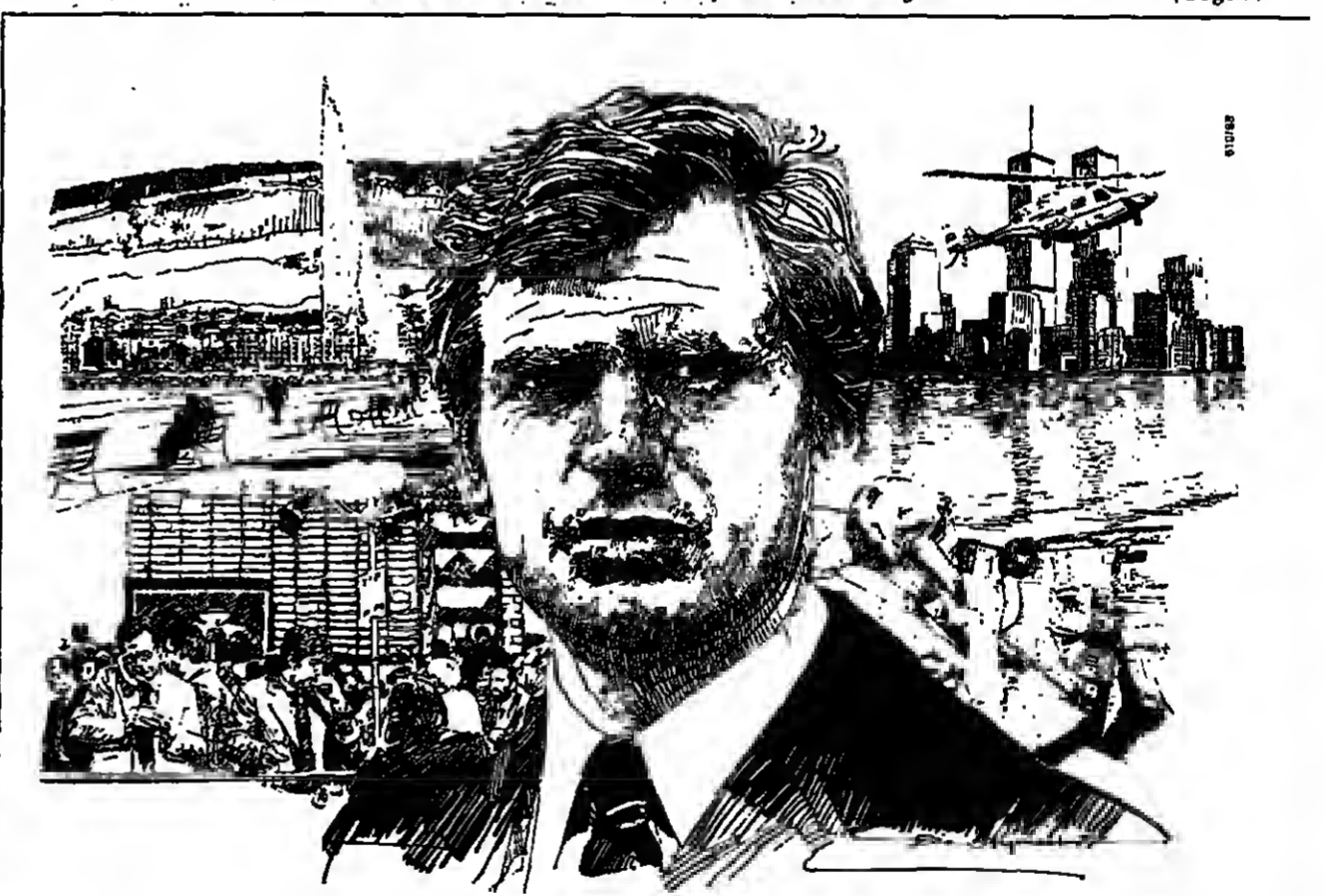
**Fairfax Wants to Sell Ms., Sassy Magazines to Pay Debt**

**NEW YORK** — Managers at the U.S. unit of John Fairfax Ltd. said Thursday that they were negotiating to buy the magazines Ms. and Sassy from its parent, an Australian media group, which is selling assets to repay debt.

Fairfax, which acquired Ms. in September and launched Sassy just last month, put the magazines on sale Wednesday. The decision is part of a wider liquidation to meet obligations stemming from the privatization of Fairfax in May.

Editors at Ms., a feminist magazine founded by Gloria Steinem and Pat Carbine in 1972, had said as recently as February that Fairfax was willing to give the magazine two years to build its readership to a targeted 650,000.

But Sandra Yates, president of Fairfax Publications (U.S.) Ltd., said that Warwick Fairfax, 26, who took his father's company private in December, "had to borrow significant funds to buy out shareholders and has a large debt and needs to liquidate assets."



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Thursdays NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Ch. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Div. Yield %

Table of stock prices for various companies including IBM, AT&T, and others.

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

March 17

Grains

Table of grain futures prices including wheat, corn, and soybeans.

Livestock

Table of livestock futures prices including cattle and hogs.

Currency Options

Table of currency options prices for various international currencies.

12 Month High Low Stock Ch. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Div. Yield %

Table of stock prices for various companies including General Electric, Ford, and others.

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

March 17

Grains

Table of grain futures prices including wheat, corn, and soybeans.

Livestock

Table of livestock futures prices including cattle and hogs.

Currency Options

Table of currency options prices for various international currencies.

Food

March 17

Table of food futures prices including coffee, sugar, and cocoa.

Metals

Table of metal futures prices including copper, aluminum, and silver.

Stock Indexes

Table of stock index values including Dow Jones, S&P 500, and others.

Commodity Indexes

March 17

Table of commodity index values including oil, gold, and silver.

Market Guide

Table of market guide information including market hours and contact details.

Big Crossword

IN THE HT EVERY SATURDAY THE FAMED NEW YORK TIMES SUNDAY CROSSWORD ENOUGH TO KEEP YOU BUSY ALL WEEK

Bonn Officially Backs European Central Bank

The Associated Press

Bonn — West Germany officially gave its support Thursday to the creation of a West European central bank that would be independent of governments in the European Community.

Paris Commodities

March 17

Table of Paris commodity prices including various agricultural products.

Dividends

March 17

Table of dividend payments for various companies.

Spot Commodities

March 17

Table of spot commodity prices including various raw materials.

London Commodities

March 17

Table of London commodity prices including various goods.

Company Results

March 17

Table of company financial results including earnings and dividends.

NYSE Highs-Lows

March 17

Table of NYSE high and low prices for various stocks.

DM Futures Options

March 17

Table of DM futures options prices for various currencies.

DM Futures Options

March 17

Table of DM futures options prices for various currencies.

Company Results

March 17

Table of company financial results including earnings and dividends.

London Metals

March 17

Table of London metal prices including various metals.

U.S. Treasuries

March 17

Table of U.S. Treasury bond yields and prices.

Source: Associated Press, Reuters, and other financial data sources.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Kelso Will Buy American Standard

NEW YORK — American Standard Inc., the U.S. plumbing and air conditioning company, said Thursday that it had agreed to be acquired by the New York investment bank Kelso & Co. for about \$2.46 billion in cash.

The company added that it expected a newly formed employee stock ownership plan to acquire about 20 percent of American Standard's common shares.

Speculation on Wall Street over the identity of American Standard's potential suitors had included Wickes Cos., a home-improvement and furnishings company based in California; Texton Inc., an aerospace, automotive products and financial services conglomerate based in Rhode Island; and Hanson Trust PLC of Britain.

Sony Issuing Stock, Bonds in CBS Purchase

TOKYO — Sony Corp. said Thursday that it planned to raise more than \$1.5 billion through the issuance of new shares of common stock and unsecured convertible bonds in the Japanese market.

Bailouts Are a Texas-Size Drain on FDIC Assets

WASHINGTON — The banking problems in the depressed southwestern United States have become so acute, banking experts say, that they could create the largest one-year drain in history on the government agency that insures deposits of the nation's banks.

The immediate trouble facing the FDIC involves the failure, or near failure, of two of the largest commercial banking institutions in Texas: First Republic Bank Corp. of Dallas and First City Bancorp of Houston.

interest income. Mr. Seidman has predicted that the level of failures will continue to run at almost record levels this year, causing a drain on the agency's funds.

Brierley, Packer Seek to Acquire Bell Resources

SYDNEY — The New Zealand financier Ron Brierley and the Australian entrepreneur Kerry Packer are bidding \$25.7 Australian dollars (\$604 million) for Bell Resources Ltd., one of the flagship companies of the investor Robert Holmes à Court.

Swissair Says It Is Considering Share Swaps

ZURICH — Switzerland's national airline, Swissair, said Thursday that it would consider swapping shares with other carriers to improve its competitiveness in the air travel market of the 1990s.

He said Swissair would not start intensive negotiations with a possible partner until it had completed an internal strategy review within the next few months.

Airbus Eyes Canadian Sale

PARIS — Air Canada is near agreement with Airbus Industrie to buy 34 short-haul A-320 airliners and take options on 20 more, the daily newspaper Le Monde reported Thursday.

BANK: U.S. Funnel \$1 Billion to First Republic Units

(Continued from first finance page) The FDIC is under pressure to find a quick solution to the problem of deposits at First Republic Bank to limit the potential cost of a bailout.

At First Republic Bank, "it is clear that the primary reason for this problem was the economy of Texas," Mr. Seidman said. "These banks are not insolvent. They have had liquidity problems."

A Saudi Bank Posts '87 Loss

RIYADH — United Saudi Commercial Bank reported Thursday a net loss of 14.82 million riyals (\$3.95 million) for 1987.

HAIR: Baldness 'Cures' Hit Stride

(Continued from first finance page) extremely vain and will try anything," said Dr. Gerald Weinstein, chairman of the dermatology department at the University of California at Irvine.

Minoxidil was originally developed to treat hypertension — its hair-growing properties were discovered only as a side effect. Researchers found that a minoxidil lotion applied twice daily to the scalp stimulated hair growth for reasons that are still not understood.

U.K. Retailer Names CEO

MARKS & SPENCER PLC, Britain's largest and most profitable retailing chain, has appointed Richard Greenbury to the newly created position of chief executive.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 17th March 1988

Table listing various international funds with columns for fund names, currencies, and prices. Includes sub-sections for 'Other Funds' and 'AMERICAN GROUP'.

USA FEDERAL SECURITIES FUND S.A.

2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg R.C. Luxembourg B-22917

USA INCOME PORTFOLIO

Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable 2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg R.C. Luxembourg B-25461

IAM FLAGSHIP FUND

Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable 2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg R.C. Luxembourg B-24759

AVIS

A partir du 21 mars 1988, la valeur nette d'inventaire sera calculée chaque jour ouvrable sur base des derniers cours disponibles sur les marchés où les titres détenus par le Fonds sont négociés.

Don't believe they work," said Richard A. Stinck, an associate professor of dermatology and medicine at the University of California at Los Angeles. "If there is an indi-

"I don't think it will be long-lived," said Ronald J. Stern, an analyst with First Boston Corp. in New York.

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE at 01359ZF for further information.

MARKETS

### Thursdays AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.  
In The Associated Press

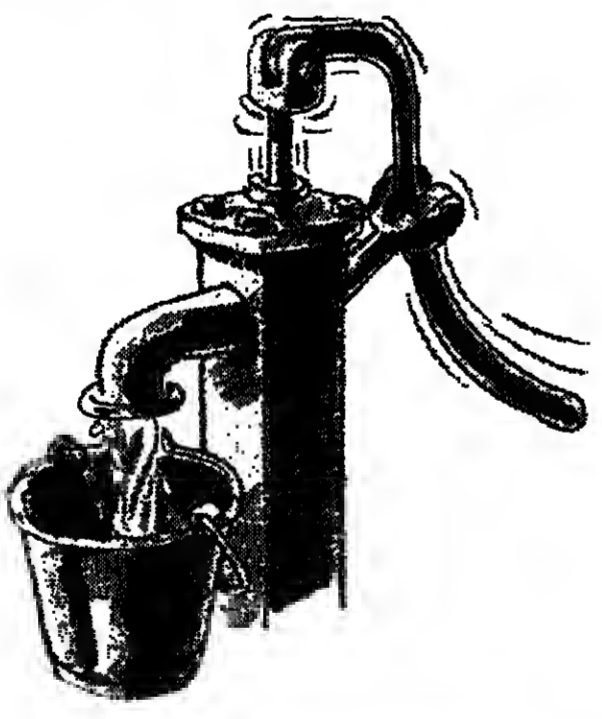
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Change
139	138	444 ABX		9%	9%	139	138	138	138	-1
138	137	444 ABX		9%	9%	138	137	137	137	-1
137	136	444 ABX		9%	9%	137	136	136	136	-1
136	135	444 ABX		9%	9%	136	135	135	135	-1
135	134	444 ABX		9%	9%	135	134	134	134	-1

High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Change
134	133	444 ABX		9%	9%	134	133	133	133	-1
133	132	444 ABX		9%	9%	133	132	132	132	-1
132	131	444 ABX		9%	9%	132	131	131	131	-1
131	130	444 ABX		9%	9%	131	130	130	130	-1
130	129	444 ABX		9%	9%	130	129	129	129	-1

High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Change
129	128	444 ABX		9%	9%	129	128	128	128	-1
128	127	444 ABX		9%	9%	128	127	127	127	-1
127	126	444 ABX		9%	9%	127	126	126	126	-1
126	125	444 ABX		9%	9%	126	125	125	125	-1
125	124	444 ABX		9%	9%	125	124	124	124	-1

High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Change
124	123	444 ABX		9%	9%	124	123	123	123	-1
123	122	444 ABX		9%	9%	123	122	122	122	-1
122	121	444 ABX		9%	9%	122	121	121	121	-1
121	120	444 ABX		9%	9%	121	120	120	120	-1
120	119	444 ABX		9%	9%	120	119	119	119	-1

# Here is What Some Children in the Sudan Call a "UNICEF"



In remote parts of the Sudan, and other areas of the developing world, many people have never tasted clean water or seen a hand-pump. Traditionally, these people obtain their water supplies from rivers, canals, or older open wells with little protection against contamination, including human and animal waste. Disease spread by polluted water and lack of hygiene is one of the most common causes of death in children under five in the developing world.

They provide jobs for local people trained to care for the wells and pumps and save women

and children hours of time previously spent retrieving water from far-off sites. Fresh water and hygiene are only two examples of Unicef's commitment to the well-being of children in the developing world. In co-operation with local government partners, Unicef provides not only emergency relief, but material support, primary health care and education programmes which promote long-range community self-help. That is why Unicef gives children not just a food parcel for the day, but a survival kit for many years.



If you want to help us help children, buy Unicef Greeting Cards this holiday season, or contact your nearest Unicef National Committee for more information.

Children Count on Us. Can We Count on You?



United Nations Children's Fund

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#### SELECTED U.S./A.T.C. QUOTATIONS

Symbol	BID	ASK
Alan Jones Pit Stop	1 1/2	2 1/2
Bitter Corp.	2	2 1/2
Chiron	1 1/4	1 5/8
Gold Glory USA Inc.	3 1/4	4
Goodmark Food	1 1/2	1 3/4
MAG Holdings	1 1/2	1 3/4
NAV-AIR	1 1/2	1 3/4

#### Indigo Takeoff

Just when the bears thought there was nothing new on the high-tech horizon Zenith for the comeback trail with an equally fast, sports-car-like EBT screen that could revolutionize computer graphics and home TV. Write, phone or tele for complimentary reports covering Zenith's new technology in the Indigo Index Fund are rising stock index.

INDIGO INVESTMENT, S.A.  
Avenue Palatin de Malines 42,  
Ternuwez, Malines, Belgium  
Phone: 34-52-38924  
Telex: 79422

### Floating-Rate Notes

Issuer/Note	Coupon	Next	Bid	Ask
Alberici Finance Corp.	7 1/2%	3/22/88	98 1/2	99 1/2
Alberici Finance Corp.	7 1/2%	3/22/88	98 1/2	99 1/2
Alberici Finance Corp.	7 1/2%	3/22/88	98 1/2	99 1/2

Issuer/Note	Coupon	Next	Bid	Ask
Wells Fargo Bank	7 1/2%	3/22/88	98 1/2	99 1/2
Wells Fargo Bank	7 1/2%	3/22/88	98 1/2	99 1/2
Wells Fargo Bank	7 1/2%	3/22/88	98 1/2	99 1/2



CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Rises on U.S. Trade Figures

NEW YORK — The dollar rose sharply Thursday in hectic New York and European trading on the strength of better than expected U.S. trade figures for January.

The U.S. currency closed in New York at 1.6915 Deutsche marks, up 1.7 pfennigs from 1.6745 at Wednesday's close.

It also gained against the British pound, which closed at \$1.8335, compared with \$1.8490.

British authorities pushed back bank lending rates half a point lower Thursday to a move to arrest the pound's recent climb and to protect export industries.

However, after plunging from nearly 3.11 Deutsche marks in early European trading to 3.0875 DM within an hour of the rate cut, the pound rebounded in New York to close at 3.1013 DM, up from 3.0961 on Wednesday.

The half-point cut in the base lending rate, to 8.5 percent, pulled the pound back from the day's trading high of 3.1075 DM, but by the close it was up to 3.0978 from 3.0825 on Wednesday.

The rate cut took the shine off sterling, but it will almost certainly

in West Germany and 6.5 percent in the United States," he said.

Analysts said the rate cut confirmed that Mr. Lawson had a broad mandate to guide monetary policy, within a broader anti-inflation context dictated by Mrs. Thatcher.

"It indicates that Mrs. Thatcher has signaled a tactical retreat on sterling and that she's content—at least for time being—to give the impression that Lawson is running the show," Mr. Marín said.

The move also allowed Mr. Lawson to continue his tradition of cutting rates after his March budget address. He has done so on four previous occasions.

The influential Confederation of British Industry applauded the rate cut, saying it would help British companies remain competitive in

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Bid, Offer, Spread. Includes Deutsche mark, Swiss franc, French franc.

"The market was expecting a higher number" on the U.S. trade deficit, said Thomas Beater, a commercial dealer with Bank of Montreal.

Still, dealers said the trade figure was not enough to cause a sustained rally in the dollar.

The pound ended in London at 77.4 on its trade-weighted index against a basket of currencies, down 0.4 points from its opening level but unchanged from Wednesday's close.

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Analysts said the possibility that Central American political instability might drive prices higher for oil and other commodities was putting upward pressure on Canadian rates, already about 1.5 percent higher than U.S. dollar rates.

In New York, the Canadian dollar closed at 80.02 cents, up from 79.87 cents on Wednesday.

Stability Seen For EMS After French Election

PARIS — A realignment of the European Monetary System is unlikely even after the French presidential elections, Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd. said in a study released here on Thursday.

"There are strong reasons for believing that an EMS realignment in the near future is unlikely," CSFB said. "A devaluation in the French franc very soon after the presidential election will not be welcomed."

The study noted that last summer's deterioration in French trade had been partly reversed and that the pound's rise improved French competitiveness and reduced the need for a devaluation against the Deutsche mark.

CSFB also noted that the inflation differential between France and West Germany had narrowed to 1.5 percentage points and that French unit labor costs have been growing no faster than those in West Germany.

SPEND: U.S. Consumers Are Proving to Be Resilient

(Continued from Page 1) by influence the course of these events. Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, is not saying whether he will change his own forecast, made last month, of 2 percent to 2.5 percent growth for the full year.

In congressional testimony Tuesday, Mr. Greenspan discounted the likelihood of a recession this year and warned repeatedly that inflation could rise.

When Mr. Greenspan speculates about rising inflation, the markets know he is also thinking about arresting it quickly if it should appear. That usually means the Fed will raise interest rates, which in turn makes it harder for consumers and businesses to borrow, resulting in a slower economy.

Like Mr. Greenspan, other economists see a stronger economy being helped along by the consumer. James M. Howell, chief economist at the Bank of Boston, said, "Has the consumer come back? The answer is yes. I didn't think he would."

All this is relative. For four years after the 1981-82 recession ended, consumers borrowed and spent with rare abandon and carried the economy into one of its strongest stretches of growth. Though consumer spending has cooled since, it is clearly rising again after declining in the final months of 1987.

Consumer spending, which accounts for two-thirds of all spending, is a fairly stable, if mighty, engine compared with home building, automobile sales or other smaller forces whose whipsaw-like changes can cause booms and busts in just a few months. But without greater consumer spending, it is impossible for the economy to grow for very long.

Growth in spending this year now seems assured, largely because consumers will have more money this year than was expected earlier. The Fed reported last week that, in January, consumers were taking on installment loans at nearly twice the pace they did last year.

People also have more to spend because more are working. Unemployment has sunk to its lowest level in eight and a half years, to 5.6 percent last month. Industry has added 700,000 jobs since the year began, far more than even the optimistic Reagan administration predicted.

Mr. Rippe is one of the economists who has just raised his first-quarter growth forecast to a 2 percent annual rate, from 1 percent, and predicts 2.7 percent growth for the year, more than the administration's figure of 2.4 percent. Merrill Lynch's economics department has made a similar first-quarter adjustment, to 2 percent growth, from 0.6 percent.

For February, it said, cutbacks in auto production and coal mining held back gains in other areas.

The operating rate for factories, mines and utilities has held steady for the past three months, although the central bank had earlier estimated the January and December rates at a lower 82.2 percent.

For February, it said, cutbacks in auto production and coal mining held back gains in other areas.

Bonds Lead Borrowing Up, To \$42 Billion

PARIS — Borrowing on world capital markets rebounded in February, mainly because of a surge in bond issues, whose volume rose to \$18.5 billion in February from less than \$11 billion in January.

The OECD said in a monthly report that \$42.2 billion in medium- and long-term funds was raised in February. That was \$20.7 billion higher than in January.

Borrowing on bond markets surged to \$22.6 billion in February, the highest figure since September 1986, the report said. The January figure was \$12.2 billion.

The OECD said greater currency stability and falling long-term interest rates encouraged the issue of straight bonds, whose volume rose to \$18.5 billion in February from less than \$11 billion in January.

New syndicated loans rose to \$17.3 billion in February from \$6.3 billion in January.

TRADE: U.S. Deficit Widens as Exports Drop 10%

(Continued from Page 1) oil prices not declined to \$16.92 from \$17.97 in December.

"On the surface, January looks good," said James Bendorley of Goldman Sachs & Co. "The risk is that things could get worse, since this report fits last year's pattern to a tee."

In January 1987, exports fell to \$16.8 billion from \$18.5 billion the previous month, Mr. Bendorley noted, and imports dropped to \$23.7 billion from \$23.3 billion.

But in February 1987, exports soared to \$19.4 billion while imports jumped to \$33.7 billion, pushing the overall trade gap to \$14.4 billion from January's \$11.9 billion.

The Commerce Department also reported that the U.S. trade deficit with Western Europe declined to \$1.33 billion in January from \$2.73 billion in December. The United States posted its first trade surplus with Britain in nearly three years.

But the deficit with Canada rose to \$1.12 billion from \$632.8 million. And the deficit with the newly industrialized countries of Asia—Taiwan, South Korea, Singapore and Hong Kong—widened to \$2.92 billion from \$2.48 billion.

Beginning with data for April, the Commerce Department will

JAPAN: Surge in Growth Is Led by Domestic Demand

(Continued from first finance page) counting for 4.9 points and the public sector 0.9 point.

A decline in foreign trade knocked 0.7 point from growth.

In the previous quarter, domestic demand had contributed 1.8 points, while foreign trade added 0.2 point.

Economists said Japan was able to shrug off the 1986 slowdown because when the strong yen made its exports more expensive, because the government last year helped engineer a rise in domestic demand. That demand helped draw in imports, which rose by 9 percent.

They expect the economy to continue to grow at a fast clip in the months ahead, although at a somewhat slower pace than it did in the closing months of 1987.

The economy's strong performance in the closing months of last year makes it almost certain that growth for the 1987/88 financial year, ending March 31, will top the government's 3.7 percent target, government officials said.

The corresponding benefits of the strong yen started to emerge last year, as import prices fell, boosting corporate profits, economists said. Lower oil prices also helped.

Overall, retail prices actually fell 0.2 percent last year, the first decline since 1958, according to a GNP-related inflation measure. In 1986, inflation was 1.9 percent.

Some economists were even more optimistic than the government on the outlook for growth in the calendar year. Takeshi Saito, chief economist at Fuji Bank Ltd., said GNP was likely to grow more than 4 percent, compared with the

official calendar year target of 3.8 percent.

Expansion of domestic demand, especially in the private sector, will continue to support economic growth, economists said.

However, this strong inflation may also hold the seeds of growth, they said.

"Inflation could be a major concern of the government in management of the economy in 1988," said Keiichi Honda, chief economist at Bank of Tokyo Ltd.

There could be changes in such factors as the strong yen and cheap crude oil prices, both of which have contributed to recent low prices, some economists said.

Wages are another factor contributing to worries about inflation. Japanese unions are expected to win greater increases in 1988-89 than in 1987-88.

Official calendar year target of 3.8 percent.

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RATES: U.K. Cuts Borrowing Costs by 0.5 Point to Curb Surging Pound

(Continued from Page 1) cutting the need to curtail inflationary pressures.

Thursday's move sent the pound tumbling within an hour from almost 3.11 Deutsche marks to 3.0875 DM, and from almost \$1.8600 to around \$1.8440.

However, the pound later recovered to 3.10 against the mark in New York.

But some analysts said the pound would prove buoyant, and could hit 3.15 DM within a week.

Thursday's rate cut indicates that "the ceiling which Nigel Lawson has set for sterling is 3.10 DM," said Bill Martin, a senior economist with the London brokerage Phillips & Drew.

Lawson's big headache will be defying the ceiling, not the floor, as U.K. yields are still very attractive when compared with 3 percent

likely to be further stimulated by £4 billion in tax cuts for the year beginning April 1.

Michael Hughes, senior economist with Barclays de Zoete Wedd, said Mr. Lawson's loyalty "to stable exchange rates is greater than his loyalty to Mrs. Thatcher."

He added: "There is a limit, however, to how far you can cut interest rates in an economy that is booming."

In Parliament Thursday, Mrs. Thatcher said, "On Tuesday we had an excellent budget that demonstrated our full strength, which was not known to the world until that time."

"Since then, there has been a strengthening of the exchange rate, which has tightened monetary conditions, all of which made possible the reduction in interest rates."

Large-scale intervention in the currency markets, meanwhile, is also inflationary, as official sales of pounds swell the supply of money. Moreover, domestic demand

likely to be further stimulated by £4 billion in tax cuts for the year beginning April 1.

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Thursday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 P.M. New York time. This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume.

Table of OTC prices for various stocks including A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

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Rover, Honda to End One Joint Output Pact

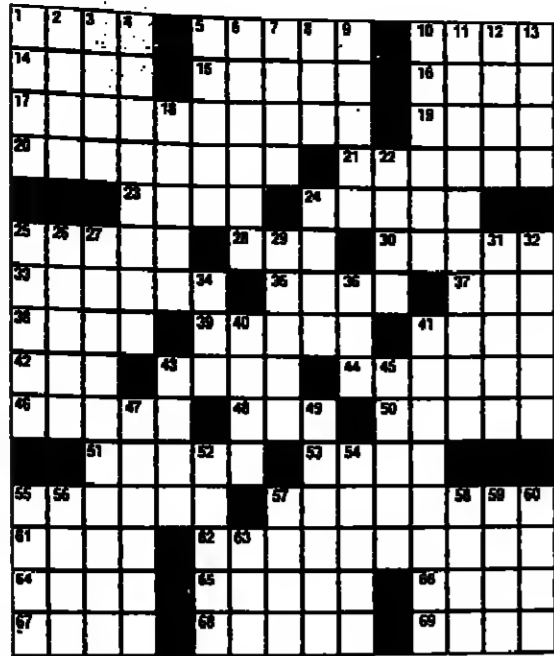
LONDON — Rover Group PLC said Thursday that it had agreed with Honda Motor Co. to stop making Rover 800 and Honda Legend models jointly.

Rover denied that the decision had anything to do with a bid earlier this month for the state-owned British car maker by British Aerospace PLC, Britain's biggest aircraft maker. A spokesman said the decision was made before BAe began negotiations on Rover.

Joint production of the luxury model, made in England since the end of 1986 and in Japan since early 1987, will end later this year, the spokesman said.

"Now that both products are established, each company wants to make refinements that cannot be carried out jointly due to the low volume of production," he said.

Britain's trade and industry secretary, Lord Young, said during a visit to Japan last week that he had reassured Honda a BAe takeover would not harm its ties with Rover. Rover and Honda have two other production agreements.



**ACROSS**  
 1 Is left on base  
 5 No — (easily done)  
 10 E.P.A. concern  
 14 Advantage  
 15 One of the Dryads  
 16 Acquired  
 17 Boies  
 19 Singles  
 20 Endure  
 21 "Animal Farm," r.e.  
 23 Riviera port  
 24 Fashions  
 25 Aesop feature  
 28 "Norma"  
 30 Ticket word  
 33 Charles Blake subject  
 35 Munch money  
 37 Suffix for treat  
 38 Gardner title word  
 39 "Lust for Life" author  
 41 Bit  
 42 Dockers' org.  
 43 Oxford prep school  
 44 Singer from Brooklyn  
 46 Okapi habitat  
 48 Mature  
 50 Capacious  
 51 King of Judea: 37-A B.C.  
 53 Yard

**DOWN**  
 1 National problem  
 2 Thought; Comb. form  
 3 Even, to  
 4 Jacques  
 5 Glacier sight  
 6 Scribe  
 7 Roof part  
 8 Goddess of recklessness  
 9 Welles  
 10 Emulated  
 11 Mary Pickford  
 12 Procyon's constellation  
 13 Hoarfrost  
 14 Integument  
 15 The Altar

18 Baboon  
 22 Aleutian island  
 24 This may be golden  
 25 Year in the reign of John of England  
 26 Fenton  
 27 Star in Ophiuchus  
 29 "My Souvenirs" delight  
 31 "Of Thee" an TV  
 32 Early American home  
 34 Part of i.e.  
 36 Bull's anathema  
 40 Kermit's cousin  
 41 Like many a vaudeviolinist  
 43 Reason d—  
 45 Tocsin  
 47 Solve a cryptogram  
 49 Executor's concern  
 52 A memorable Welles  
 54 Blanche  
 55 Sediment  
 56 He once scored  
 57 Wyo. neighbor  
 58 C.S.A.'s Robert  
 59 Hoarfrost  
 60 Integument  
 63 The Altar

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PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



DENNIS THE MENACE



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MILOB  
 YAHIR  
 INDOAJ  
 DILVER

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

Yesterday's Jumble: LINEN YIELD SUCKLE GENDER  
 Answer: What the homicidal maniac does before he gets out of the car—KILLS THE ENGINE

WEATHER

EUROPE		ASIA	
HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	17-24	China	10-15
Austria	17-24	Hong Kong	17-24
Berlin	17-24	India	24-31
Bombay	24-31	Japan	17-24
Buenos Aires	17-24	London	17-24
Calcutta	24-31	Manila	24-31
Cairo	17-24	San Francisco	17-24
Chicago	17-24	Singapore	24-31
London	17-24	Tokyo	17-24
Los Angeles	17-24		
Madrid	17-24		
Miami	17-24		
Manila	17-24		
Mexico City	17-24		
New York	17-24		
Paris	17-24		
San Francisco	17-24		
Singapore	17-24		
Tokyo	17-24		
Washington	17-24		
Yokohama	17-24		

World Stock Markets

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	418.8	+1.2
Bombay	1109.5	+10.5
London	2451.8	+12.5
Manila	1109.5	+10.5
Stockholm	1109.5	+10.5
Tokyo	1109.5	+10.5
Yokohama	1109.5	+10.5

BOOKS

**MAKEBA: My Story**  
 By Miriam Makeba with James Hall. Illustrated. 249 pages. \$18.95. The New American Library, 633 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019.

Reviewed by Jon Pareles

TRUMPHANT and worried, wry and anxious, naive and knowing, forthright yet occasionally sketchy, the singer Miriam Makeba details a remarkable life in "Makeba: My Story." Willingly and unwillingly, Makeba and her music have since the 1950s been symbols of black pride, resilience and resistance.

Assisted by James Hall, a journalist, Makeba unfolds her autobiography like an African storyteller, mingling narrative, reflection and lessons in an easy, colloquial flow. The sentences are short and litting, carrying the spoken rhythms of Makeba's South African English as well as her own imagination her speaking from the page.

Born in 1932 in a Johannesburg ghetto, she absorbed centuries-old musical and spiritual traditions while coping with modern South Africa. Her childhood may have been typical for a black South African: humiliations and worse from the police (at the age of 18 days, she accompanied her mother to jail, serving a six-month sentence for the crime of brewing homemade beer), the consolations of an extended family and community, seeing her mother be-

come an Isangoma (a healer and diviner possessed by spirits), working as a maid for wealthy white families. She was pregnant at 17, then married to a husband who beat her.

But music transformed her life. Fresh from her high-school choir and her cousin's amateur band, the Cuban Brothers, she joined the Manhattan Brothers, a leading South African band and was buried into an international career. A cameo role in an unauthorized film, "Come Back Africa," made her a star in Europe, which Harry Belafonte saw it, he became her sponsor and adviser in the United States.

From the late 1950s onward, Makeba became a symbol of South Africa and of African music. Although she had been primarily about speaking out, South Africa returned her passport in 1960 when she tried to return for her mother's funeral. (Other countries issued her honorary passports.)

She was triumphant in the early 1960s, she in 1967, she had an international hit single "Pata Pata." She also became increasingly outspoken. Touring with Belafonte, she was on the fringes of the civil-rights movement; in 1962 she addressed the United Nations General Assembly to denounce apartheid. But in 1966 she married the black-power activist Stokely Carmichael — and although, she writes, she steered clear of her husband's political activity, her career in the United States was shut down virtually overnight.

Eventually, Makeba returned to Africa — Guinea, where she still lives. While she came to love and record and tour in Europe and Africa she also worked in the Guinean mission to the United Nations. She weathered an invasion by Portuguese mercenaries, the tumult following the death of her troubled daughter, Bongi, an one of her grandsons. The book ends with a ritual offering to African spirits.

"Makeba: My Story" is spunky and absorbing all the way through. Makeba has been a indefatigable performer and spokeswoman, an adored celebrity and a busy parent. Her memoirs, especially her account of growing up in South Africa — of the brutal callosities of white authorities, the warmth of family life and the vagaries of the South African music business — are both fascinating reading and an important documentation.

Jon Pareles is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

West was now at the crossroads, and helpless. If he took his heart ace, there would be two heart winners in the dummy to take care of South's club losers. But if West ducked the defensive heart trick would disappear, and South would concede a club trick to make his slam.

Surprisingly, this expert play was not made by one of the competing experts. South was Anis Ahmed of Manhattan, who comes from Bangladesh and, though technically a newcomer, has obviously had considerable experience. His partner was reported to be Ed Stangor, who is also from Bangladesh.

The opening diamond lead was won with the ace, and South's first problem was to locate the spade queen. As East was likely to be short in trumps, the spade king was cashed and the spade jack was led for a winning finesse.

Before drawing a third round of trumps, South led a heart, winning in the dummy with the jack when West ducked. The spade ace was cashed, removing the queen, and the closed hand was entered to lead a second round of hearts.

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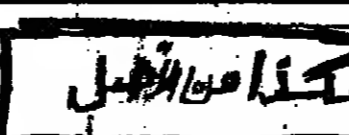
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SPORTS

Real Downs Bayern To Gain Cup Semis

LONDON — Six-time champion Real Madrid averaged last season's defeat and overturned a first leg deficit, beating West Germany's Bayern Munich 2-0 to reach the semifinals of the European Cup for the 15th time.

First half goals by Yugoslav Milost Jankovic and Miguel Gonzalez edged out Bayern's 3-2 first leg advantage Wednesday night at Madrid's Santiago Bernabeu stadium.

The West Germans, who beat Real in last season's semifinal before losing to Portugal's FC Porto in the final, paid the penalty for conceding two late goals in Munich.

Real had never before knocked the German ace out of the competition. But Jankovic showed his side the way to goal by tying the aggregate scores from a 26-minute free kick. Gonzalez scored the second five minutes before half time.

The Spaniards were joined in the semifinals by Steaua Bucharest of Romania, Dutch champion PSV Eindhoven and Benfica of Portugal. Steaua, which won the trophy two years ago when they beat FC Barcelona in Sevilla, advanced despite losing 2-1 to the Glasgow Rangers. The Romanians already had a 2-0 advantage from the first leg in Bucharest.

Eindhoven went through on the away goals rule, drawing 0-0 at home to Girondins of Bordeaux after the two teams tied 1-1 in France. Benfica, two time winner in 1961-2, lost 1-0 to Anderlecht in Brussels, but advanced 2-1 on aggregate having won the first leg in Lisbon.

Meanwhile, defending Cup Winners' Cup holder Ajax of Amsterdam gained the last four again by posting a second victory over Switzerland's Young Boys and will join Belgium's Mechelen, Olympique Marseille and Italian second division side Atalanta Bergamo in the semifinals.

Ajax, which won the trophy by beating East Germany's Lokomotiv Leipzig last season, posted two 1-0 victories over Young Boys, while Mechelen tied 1-1 with Dynamo Minsk in the Soviet Union to advance 2-1 on aggregate.

Olympique Marseille already had booked a place in the last four by whipping Finland's Rovaniemi Palloseura 3-0 (4-0 on aggregate) on Tuesday, and Atalanta advanced 3-1 on aggregate after drawing 1-1 with Sporting Lisbon in Portugal.



Tom Garrick of Rhode Island soaring over two Missouri guards in their NCAA game Thursday.

Purdue Beats Dickinson As NCAA Tourney Begins

SOUTH BEND, Indiana — Center Melvin McCants worked three defenders into early foul trouble, then scored a career-high 26 points Thursday as third-ranked Purdue defeated Fairleigh Dickinson, 94-79, in the first round of the Midwest regional of the National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball tournament.

In another game in the regional, Memphis State defeated Baylor, 75-60, and will face Purdue in the second round on Saturday.

Purdue, 28-3, set a school record for victories in one season and advanced to the second round for only the third time in Coach Gene Keady's six trips to the NCAA tournament.

Fairleigh Dickinson forward Jaime Laine, the Knights' top scorer at 18.5 per game, went to the bench with his third personal foul seven minutes into the first half, and his replacements, Eric Odum and Torsten Stein, picked up Purdue's strong inside game.

That left the middle open for McCants, Todd Mitchell and Steve Scheffler, who combined for 26 first-half points, putting Purdue ahead 41-28.

Darnari Riddick led Fairleigh Dickinson with 25 points.

In the Memphis State-Baylor game, Rodney Douglas scored a career high 22 points and helped trigger a 20-2 spurt at the start of the second half to secure the victory for the Tigers, who are 20-11.

Dennis Boyd added 20 points, including five free throws, to fend off a late Baylor rally.

Leading 33-30 at halftime, MSU went to a full-court press and scored the first 10 points of the second half, including six straight by Douglas, to take a 43-30 lead with 17:20 remaining.

Wales-France Makes for a Super Saturday

Nations Saturday is England vs. Ireland at Twickenham in southwest suburban London.

The loser at Twickenham, assuming that the match is not a draw, will join Scotland in last place with one victory and three defeats. There has not been a Five Nations draw in three years, since France drew at Twickenham and in Dublin in 1985.

French teams' failure to do themselves justice away from home has been a feature of the '80s.

And yet France has dominated the decade. After a grand slam in 1981, it shared first place with Ireland in 1983, narrowly missed a grand slam in 1984 (losing to Scotland at Murrayfield on the final day), finished a close second behind Ireland in 1985, shared first place with Scotland in 1986 and won another grand slam last year.

That sort of success was Welsh in the 1970s. But stars retired one by one and proved hard to replace. The World Cup gave evidence that the slump was over, and now Wales's Five Nations achievement — a guaranteed share, at least, of first place for the first time in the '80s — has confirmed it.

The confident superiority of the Welsh backs in the second half against England and Scotland excited difficult fans. Cardiff will be electric on Saturday.

The psychology of the big match is impossible to predict. Victory over Ireland gave Wales the triple crown — the term signifies a sweep by one British or Irish team against the three others — for the first time since 1979, and that has already brought much Welsh celebration.

Motorcycle Champion Makes Decision to Quit

SHREVEPORT, Louisiana — Former world champion Freddie Spencer, hampered by injuries the past two years, announced Wednesday his retirement from Grand Prix motorcycle road racing.

Spencer, 26, said he wanted to retire now, rather than continue his comeback effort and face the prospect of being an also-ran.

Butcher and huskies crossed the line late Wednesday, well ahead of her challengers. Her final time was fixed at 40 seconds, 41 minutes and 40 seconds. "I just can't believe how fast my dogs are," she said.

Butcher's closest competitor, Martin Buser of Big Lake, trailed by more than 14 hours.

Butcher won the 1,158-mile (1,900-kilometer) Iditarod sled dog race for the third straight year, after nearly 11 1/2 days on the trail from Anchorage to Nome. She said the event was "what I live for."

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The confident superiority of the Welsh backs in the second half against England and Scotland excited difficult fans. Cardiff will be electric on Saturday.

The psychology of the big match is impossible to predict. Victory over Ireland gave Wales the triple crown — the term signifies a sweep by one British or Irish team against the three others — for the first time since 1979, and that has already brought much Welsh celebration.

Ohio State Overwhelms Dominion in NIT Opener

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Perry Carter was just another promising big man in the Big Ten.

But, in the first round of the National Invitation Tournament on Wednesday night and away from the Purdues and Indians of the world, the Ohio State freshman stepped into the spotlight.

Carter scored a career-high 25 points and had 10 rebounds as the Buckeyes rolled to an 86-75 victory over Old Dominion.

"The Big Ten is a tougher conference. What's the name of their conference? The Sun Belt?" Carter asked.

Old Dominion's coach, Tom Young, said Ohio State simply pushed his team around. "They manhandled us," Young said.

Ohio State outrebounded the Monarchs 38-25, including a 20-10 upper hand in the second half.

"I think it's helped me playing in the Big Ten," said Carter, who came into the game averaging 9.3 points a game. "There wasn't a lot of hanging going on like there is in the regular season. It's hard to get any boards in the Big Ten, with all that goes on."

What I Live For

NOME, Alaska — Susan Butcher won the 1,158-mile (1,900-kilometer) Iditarod sled dog race for the third straight year, after nearly 11 1/2 days on the trail from Anchorage to Nome. She said the event was "what I live for."

Butcher and huskies crossed the line late Wednesday, well ahead of her challengers. Her final time was fixed at 40 seconds, 41 minutes and 40 seconds. "I just can't believe how fast my dogs are," she said.

Butcher's closest competitor, Martin Buser of Big Lake, trailed by more than 14 hours.

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Wales-France Makes for a Super Saturday

Nations Saturday is England vs. Ireland at Twickenham in southwest suburban London.

The loser at Twickenham, assuming that the match is not a draw, will join Scotland in last place with one victory and three defeats. There has not been a Five Nations draw in three years, since France drew at Twickenham and in Dublin in 1985.

French teams' failure to do themselves justice away from home has been a feature of the '80s.

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Bird Talks of a New Flight

Celtics Star With Money Enough Looks to Retirement

NEW YORK — Larry Bird, at 31, in his ninth and possibly finest season with the Boston Celtics, has been making the spectacular seem ordinary for so long that there is a danger of taking him for granted.

He is not, however, a figure on Mount Rushmore but a player passing before us — and one who will, perhaps sooner than anyone realizes, be gone.

"I am 95 percent certain," Bird said the other day in Boston, "that I will walk away when my contract is up in two years." It was the strangest statement he had made on the subject to date, and there was not the least hint of politicking in it.

"It isn't a question of money — I've made more than I'll ever need," he continued. "There just isn't much more for me to do. I'm sure I can play five more years, but there's just not enough left."

The surprise in this was that Bird was not speaking out of fatigue or flagging interest in his work. Love of the game is still his driving engine, and his ability to devote himself totally to basketball is still undiminished.



Larry Bird

following a serious eye injury: "I learned long ago never to be surprised at being surprised by anything Larry Bird does."

He was talking as much about the future as he was about the present or the past.

"It's unbelievable," he added. "I wish I could drink it. I mean, I've never done drugs — yeah, some beers and with them you get a little tipsy and think you can do anything — but it's more like being scared except you're not. You somehow get real cool and in control at the same time."

It is hard to say what Bird will do two years from now; he is unsure himself. But K.C. Jones, his coach, had this to say about a recent spectacular performance by the player:

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for NCAA Tournament, Basketball, and Hockey. Includes scores for various teams like Maryland, Kentucky, and North Carolina.

Basketball

Table with columns for NIT, First Round, and Hockey. Includes scores for teams like Ohio State, Michigan, and North Carolina.

Hockey

Table with columns for NHL Standings, Wales Conference, and Champions Cup. Includes team names and statistics.

European Soccer

Table with columns for Champions Cup, UEFA Cup, and Preseason Baseball. Includes team names and statistics.

Preseason Baseball

Table with columns for Eastern Conference, Pacific Division, and Wednesday's Results. Includes team names and statistics.

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INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED (Continued from Back Page). Includes sections for ESCORTS & GUIDES, ESCORT SERVICES, and various international travel agencies.

OBSERVER

Full Ketchup Nelson

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — Professional wrestling suffers from superb television camera work. If it were not so good, the fraud would be so distastefully obvious to the audience...

Ranger, who was already established as an important American, had made the mask a symbol of heroism. The Golden Terror, on the other hand, turned it into the mark of the cad.

'Last' of the Saloon Singers

By Mike Zwerin
MONTE CARLO — It has been said that if Kenny Colman's ship ever came ashore, it would probably be waiting at the airport. So it goes with the last saloon singer.



Kenny Colman, the warrior: "I just sing anywhere I can."

In the 1960s, Columbia Records tried to make Colman their Jack Jones, but he only reached No. 99 on the charts with one song called "A Great Big Hunk of Summa".

trumpet player is the real Maynard Ferguson? "For the television game show "Play Your Hunch" during the day. He was a warrior — he learned how to sing by doing it and he survived as a jazz singer in the age of rock.

PEOPLE
A Philip Glass 'Voyage'

Philip Glass, the Minimalist composer, who has seven operas scheduled to be performed around the world this year, has been commissioned to provide a work to mark the 500th anniversary of Columbus's voyage to America.

TODAY'S INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE
Appears on pages 6 & 7

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